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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 196— BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Aug.	RAZMAK	—	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	—		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	—	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	—	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA	—		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	—	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	—		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	—	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	—		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	—	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	—		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MOREA *	10,919
1926.				
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI			16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	—	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	—		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	—	MACEDONIA *	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	—	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	—		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA	—		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	—	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MANTUA *	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	—		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	—		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	—	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MOREA *	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	—		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	—	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA	—		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI	—		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	—	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Fort Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.			Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	—	—	6,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	—	—	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	—	—	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	—	—	8,278
7th Jany.	WARFIELD*	—	..	6,060
30th ,,	HATIMURA *	—	..	6,686
25th Febry.	Cargo Steamer	—	..	
18th Mar.	DOMALA	—	—	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	..	..	8,278
25th ,,	DUMANA	..	..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	..	—	6,060

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.		Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
1st Sep.	SOUDAN	—	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	—	6,813	MALOJA
30th Nov.	SOUDAN	—	6,696	NARKUNDA
14th ,,	SICILIA	..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	—	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

19th Aug	BARODA	..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
19th ,,	KHANDALLA		Beira & S. Africa
21st ,,	VITA	..	Busreh via Karachi

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	1st Aug.	19th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	7845	16th Aug	29th Aug
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda.	5975	27th Aug	10th Sept
Ceylon Maru.	J. Yamada.	4905	15th Sep	29th Sep
* Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th ,,	13th Oct
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	16th Oct.	30th ,,

* Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore —	300	200	140	100
Hongkong —	475	320	215	145
Shanghai —	530	355	240	160
Kobe —	600	400	255	170

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Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Reserve Fund	80,500,000

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Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

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RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1-2 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 303 of 1922.

Re: PRANJIWANDAS PURSHOTUM SHA, of Bhainder, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhainder, doing business of a Commission Agent in Groceries in the name of Damoderdas Pranjiwan (Import) and T. Pranjiwandas Purshotum (Export) in Bombay and as dealers in Salt in the name of Hargowandas Pranjiwandas at Bhainder and at Sholapur...An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 20th October, 1925, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI.
Chief Clerk.

23894

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that at an Auction Sale held on the premises on the 10th day of August, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. through the Auctioneers, Messrs. Gandhi and Co., under instructions from Messrs. Pathare and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Krishnaji Ganooji Waiker, in pursuance of the power of sale under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 5th day of December, 1922, and further charge dated the 7th day of February, 1923, made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, our client, Mr. Ahmed Sultan Inamdar was declared the highest bidder and Purchaser of the right, title and interest of Krishnaji Ganooji Waiker in the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof either by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, charge, possession, lease, lien, exchange or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 10 days from the date hereof at their office at 38, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 987 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 231, 231, 270, 228, 229, 230 232, 233, 270, 271, New Nos. A1/13756, 13757, Old Survey No. ....., and New Survey No. 1A/3492 and Cadastral Survey No. 1918, Byculla Division together with messuage, tenements or dwelling house or chawls standing thereon assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4378 (6) and Street No. 216 E. and which said premises are situate at Haines Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Laxmibai wife of Nana Ghamaji and now of Krishnaji Ganuji Waiker, on or towards the West by the property of Ahmed Sultan, on or towards the North by the property of Ripon Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the South by the property of Vithal Motilal.

PATHARE AND CO.
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

Bombay, dated this 15th day of August, 1925.

C23890

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai GODAVARI, widow of Vithal Kanji, GOCULDAS VITHALDAS and KARSONDAS VITHALDAS, of Bombay Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make them known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 36, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazanderi land or ground together with structures standing thereon situate, lying and being at 4th Marine Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 155 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 8414 and Cadastral Survey No. 300 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2385 Street No. 49 and bounded, on the East by the Lohar Street Cross Lane, on the west partly by public passage and partly by the house of Dhobie Gopal Dayal, on the North by the property of Dhobie Gopal Dayal and on the South by Public passage and partly by the property of Parvati, widow of Pandoo Keshav.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1925.

MOWDAVALA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

C 23885.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1705 of 1925.

SHIVJI RAISEY AND CO., a firm, carrying on business at Kali Chowki, Parel Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of and for the benefit of themselves all the Creditors of Mahomed Enus, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1), HOOSEINBI, widow of Mahomed Enus, (2) HASSAN MAHOMED, (3), JAINUPBI MAHOMED, (4), AISHANBAI MAHOMED, (5), FATUBAI MAHOMED, and (6), KHAIROONABAI MAHOMED, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Victoria Road, Byculla, without the Fort and the Defendants 2 to 6 being the minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem N. W. Pradhan, Commissioner, of this Hon'ble Court of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi without the Fort ..... Defendants

To,

The Creditors of Mahomed Enus, deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Court Mr. Justice Mirza on the 18th day of June, 1925, Notice is hereby given under O. 1 Rule 8 of the Code Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit on behalf of and for the benefit of themselves and all other creditors of the said deceased Mahomed Enus, against the defendants abovenamed, who are the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased praying inter-alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That the defendants as the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mahomed Enus be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs out of the estate of the said deceased in their hands the said sum of Rs. 2,350-8-0 with interest thereon at 9 per cent per annum from the 1st April, 1925, till Judgment, costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

(b) That the estate of the said deceased Mahomed Enus be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court, and for the said purpose all accounts may be taken, enquiries and directions given.

(c) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a Receiver be appointed of the estate of the said deceased with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem just.

(d) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing of any portion of the said estate to the prejudice of the Plaintiffs' claim herein.

(e) That the Plaintiffs may be awarded such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further Notice that the 1st day of September, 1925, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of August, 1925.

Messrs. KAPADIA & SHROFF,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C23893

NOTICE.

IT IS ANNOUNCED to the Commercial People in particular and to the Public in general that Firm named and styled "Haji Mahbub Bukhsh Shaikh Serajuddin & Co., doing business in Bhosari Mohalla and Cutlery Bezar in the Province and City of Bombay and dealing in Merchandise Goods has been dissolved and a proper deed of dissolution between Shaikh Fayazuddin Haji Nasiruddin, Haji Ghayasuddin, Haji Aminuddin, and Haji Rafiuddin sons of Haji Mahbub Bukhsh, Merchants of Baradari Nawab Wazir and Abdul Aziz s/o Abdul Rahim of Kuncha Pandit and Mumtazuddin s/o Shaikh Serajuddin of Baradari Nawab Wazir in the town and city of Delhi called and designated as the First Party while Haji Mohamed Umar s/o Shaikh Azizullah Merchant of Katra Ghi and Mohamed Rafi s/o Shaikh Mohamed Shaffi, Merchant of Pench Totameda in the City of Delhi called and designated as the 2nd Party has been duly executed and signed on 11th day of April 1925. That in pursuance of the said Deed the 2nd Party is liable for the debts of the Said Firm and is entitled to all outstandings and stock of the goods and the First Party has nothing to do with the outstandings and liabilities of the Said Firm and that further the 2nd Party shall not in future use or trade in the name of Haji Mahbub Bukhsh Shaikh Serajuddin and Co., except for purposes of winding up business for six months from date of dissolution.

SHAIKH FAYAZUDDIN.

Sadar Bazar, Delhi.

R1541

PUBLIC NOTICES

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY
Tel. No. 20418.

NOTICE

WANTED—TENDERS for digging and removing earth, etc., from Plot No. 4, situate on the West Side of the New China Mills at Sewree For particulars apply to the New CHINA MILLS, LTD., 265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

R1637

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3287 of 1922.

TEJPAL NURSEY and others ..... Plaintiffs.

v/s.

BYRAMSHAW HORMASJI RAO and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of March, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of September, 1925, at the hour of 3 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time)

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel formerly of Foras Land or ground, but since redeemed from the payment of all Foras together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and stable standing thereon situate, lying and being at Proctor Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey No. 2/7354 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Ismail Hasham, on or towards the West and South by a private passage and on or towards the North by the property of Framji Bhicaji Motiwalla which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1815 (6) and Street No. 60, Proctor Street.

For furthtr particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff above-named at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1925

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C23805

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(a) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926; or

(b) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23690

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if the outstanding Calls together with interest on the undernoted Shares in this Company are not paid by the 15th day of September, 1925, the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

PREFERENCE SHARES NOS.—2696/2745, 18516/25, 5626/30, 8401/5, 11196/215, 11001/10, 16611/60, 6931/35, 11306/10, 11311/15, 4136/45, 10586/635, 7461/65, 11316/20, 17611/60, 17661/710, 666/90, 701/50, 16411/16435, 2626/35, 7136/40, 3926/4025, 10976/80.

ORDINARY SHARES NOS.—21101/50, 17071/75, 21631/40, 7981/90, 8036/40, 37001/50, 32101/50, 24041/50, 39651/60, 8741/5, 36246/70, 5506/30, 34751/850, 36576/80, 8981/90, 24056/80, 1986/2030, 38726/50, 25071/5, 36561/5, 9941/90, 17341/65, 6811/60, 32076/32025, 18336/85, 9461/9510, 21491/540, 23186/95, 36556/60, 32501/25, 13276/300, 19761/5, 23166/75, 5466/70, 16851/60, 13626/75, 6351/55, 22756/805, 23806/10, 31701/5, 23811/15, 15191/5, 5226/30, 19586/610, 18516/20, 39981/90, 39996/40000, 13196/200, 22636/40, 9081/90, 8146/60.

By Order of the Board.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Dated, Calcutta, 15th August, 1925.

C23891

GENUINE LINSEED OILS.
AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.
Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
19735 Agents

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5 8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH LOCAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders on the Bombay Register of the Imperial Bank of India will be held in the Bombay Local Head Office of the Bank on TUESDAY, the 25th August 1925, at 4 p.m. for the purpose of electing two Members of the Local Board for the ensuing year in place of Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E., and Mr. S. J. Gillum, who retire under the provisions of the Imperial Bank of India Act 1920, but are eligible for re-election.

By Order
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay.

Bombay, 17th July, 1925.

C23738

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

On SATURDAY, the 22nd August at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

One lot unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as wearing apparels umbrella, time-piece, gold and silver ornaments, silver and metal watches, glassware, silk sarees, dhotees, wearing apparels, cotton overcoats, 4 cases false saffron etc., etc.

By order of the Bank—

1 C/Football-boots (Chrome) and match-trate—

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

Under instructions from A. Nemazee, Esqr. Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Dadyseth Hill Govalia Tank Road next to Kemp and Co., very valuable and handsome also black wood pen carved household furniture, crockery, teakwood, large sliding dining table, for 24 persons, one black-wood extra large, carved round table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror back side-board and dumb waiters, rich carpets open carved chiffoniers, glass door book cases, drawing room suites, chesterfield suites, Jacobine suites, wall clocks, teakwood, iron and brass single bedsteads, single and double mirrordoor, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, beaded door chicks fancy half doors, electric lights, garden pots and tubs, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PRPERTY AT SARANG STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd September next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by the order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Abdul Hoosein and Esufali Gulamhusein Bandukwalla and on account and risk of the Mortgagors Kulsumbai, widow of Husanali Thavarbhoy, Mahomedali, Kaderbhoy, Asgarali and Kurbanhusein Hassonali and Khatizabai, wife of Alibhoy Lukmanjee, under the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th March, 1921, the following property.

All that the 13 annas share, right, title and interest of the mortgagors Kulsambai, widow of Husanali Thavarbhoy Mahomedali Hasainali, Kaderbhai Husainali, Asgarali Husainali, Kurbanhusein Husainali and Khatizabai wife of Alibhoy Lukmanjee and daughter of Husainali Thaverbhoy in

All that piece of land of the Fazandari Tenure, situate at Sarang Street together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring about 87 8/9 square yards, and registered in the Books of Fazandar under No. 18 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 145, Stree Nos. 186, 188 and registered under Collector's New Survey No. 2085 and bounded as follows, on the North by the property of Mahomed Jitha, on the South by the property of Haji Suleman Haji Khamisa, on the West by the sweeper's passage and on the East by the Sarang Street and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors to the Mortgagor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 23409

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS TO SECURE JEWELLERY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla; Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhoy Framji Suntoke and Jehangir Framji Suntoke the proving Executors of the last will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntoke deceased and at the risk and on account of Haji Essa Haji Haroon, Bai Amibai, widow of Esmail Haji Essak Fazla and Bai Aishabai and Bai Rukhiabai daughters of Esmail Haji Essak Fazla, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, this day WEDNESDAY the 19th day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the following very valuable diamond, pearl and gold ornaments:—

1 Ivory box containing 2 Pairs of Diamond Bangles.
1 Diamond necklace.
1 Pearl necklace.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings.
1 Pearl necklace of 7 strings
1 Pair of diamond ear-rings.
1 Box containing a pair of Gold bracelets.
1 Gold Waras, 26 Gold Bangles, 1 Gold Har.
1 Gold Har (big), 1 Gold Tulsipat.

The abov ornaments are on view.

25 per cent. deposit will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and lot or lots taken delivery of by the next day.

J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.

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AKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

ONCESSION RATES IN OUR

LASSIFIED SHORT

DVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

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PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

LASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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ASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANTED—MOFUSSIL AG"NTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." ly for revised terms of Agency to the NAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows eet, Fort, Bombay.

ANTED—RESPECTABLE and IN-FLUENTIAL GENTLEMEN to re-sent as Life Chief Agents for The East l West Insurance Company, Ltd., for represented districts. For terms etc., ply to THE SECRETARIES, at 65, llo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

ANTED—A capable man with good knowledge of English for working in rope as a representative of a firm of TTON Exporters. One knowing French German and/or having already visited rope preferred; but only those having d experience in COTTON line need ply with terms and particulars to Box 946, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1661

ANTED IMMEDIATELY—A really FIRST CLASS STENOGRAPHER. must be well up in English, and able take down notes in Shorthand at a imum speed of 140 words per minute transcribe and type accurately and kly at a minimum speed of 60 words minute on Remington Typewriter. ply urgently and not later than the August, to the PRIVATE SECRE-RY TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA-JAH OF BIKANER, Rajputana, with ies of testimonials (which will not be rned giving references and stating age. e, qualifications, past experience and ice, maximum speed in Shorthand and ewriting, and minimum salary required. 23877

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADY HOUSE-KEEPER. Apply R. N. JHAVERI, Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A R1663

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE ROOM with Telephone convenience at 24, Churchgate Street. Apply THIRD FLOOR.
C R1662

TO LET—Cheap Office Rooms in Hurnam Street. Apply Box No. 939 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1646

AVAILABLE large airy 2nd floor at 78, Frere Road, opp. Princes Dock for Office or European Residential purposes. With electric fittings. Apply Box No. 932, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 1656.

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GO-DOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang, (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECK-CHAND PANACHAND & CO., 190, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

GROUND FLOOR ROOM—In NANJEE BUILDING 17, Elphinstone Circle, as OFFICE, SHOW-ROOM, etc., Electric Lights and Fans, Marble Flooring. Rent about Rs. 150. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1667

MOTOR GARAGE—Accommodation for one MOTOR CAR. Available at 45-47, MODY STREET. Two minutes from G. P. O. All Convenience. Rent Rs. 40. Apply:—DEVKARAN NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R1666

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A young educated boy and a girl for a high Mahomedan family of Sunni sect. The girl must not be above 15 or 16, and the boy must either be a graduate or a College student at least. Preference will be given to the natives of Agra, Bareilly and Meerut Division. Apply with particulars to Box No. 947, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1664

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR QUICK SALE—1925 STANDARD TOURING CAR DE LUXE Model in perfect condition, only used two months. Balloon Tyres. Clock, Speedometer—Tools, etc. Rs. 3,750 or Near Offer. Apply Box No. 934 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA. ffi 23860.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS.

AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA and BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rosy Peaches or two lbs. Assofoctida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulkhand 12/- Half Quantity 7/-. Deliver Free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R1347

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St. Fort. Bombay.

WONDERFUL CAMERA Complete pictures in 2 Minutes, direct on cards 2" x 3½" No Films, No Plates No Dark room. Complete Camera with Cards, Developer etc., Rs. 15 only. Post packing Rs. 1-4 extra. NOVELTY TRADING CO., 48, Morarji Gokuldas Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
R 1590.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS—Up to Rupees Fifty Thousand on substantial security. Apply Box No. 941, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 23871

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

EXCELLENT BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Juhu, close to sea adjoining New Main Road, 18304 square yards. Apply S. MEHARBAKHSH Esq., Mahim, Bombay.
G R1640.

COMPLETE DENTAL EQUIPMENT, slightly used, FOR SALE. Best quality, cheap. Apply Box No. 943, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1653

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

TYPEWRITING TAUGHT by the most up-to-date American Methods by V. B. PADHYE'S SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTE. Thakurdwar.
M R1647

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices, Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75-Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

PROFESSION.

CONSULT Thirty years Renowned ASTROLOGER, Horoscopes written, questions answered. All Astrological consultations undertaken. Rates specially reduced. Orders promptly executed. Horoscopes in brief Rs. 5. Detailed complete life reading Rs. 10. One year's life reading Re. 1. One question As 8. Three questions Re. 1. Date and time of birth for Horoscopes, and time of writing questions necessary. Money payable in advance by money-order. Address NARAYEN RAO JOSHI, Post Belavdi (Belgaum).
R 1665

BOON to devitalized males Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write Vaidya Prabhasanker R., Ghatkopar, Thana.
P. R. 1642.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON, IRON PIPES, WIRE ROPE, LIFE JACKETS, EMPTY OIL CASKS, DRUMS, TINS, CASES MANILLA ROPE, WOODEN RACKS, OLD LINEN, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the P. and O. Dockyayrd, Mazagon, the above, mentioned goods.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BAGS SUGAR AND 99 BAGS SUGAR SWEEPING.

Under instructions from Messrs. Graham's Trading Coy Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th August, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock on account of the concerned the following bags of sugar:—

EX. S. S. "BRECONIAN."

13 Bags Sugar.
99 Bags Sugar Sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20,521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS "BHAGUDIA BUILDING" AT CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD OR GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Under instructions from Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Vithaldas Jagmohandas Mody the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3102 of 1924, (Bai Motigawri, widow v/s. Kantilal Mangaldas and others) pursuant to the consent Decree made in the said Suit on 13th January, 1925, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the property described below free from incumbrances.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate on the West side of Cawasji Patel Tank Road or Girgaon Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeosurements 320 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 631, New No. 2907, Old Survey No. 458, New Survey No. 7524 together with the Building standing thereon assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 1247 Street No. 10 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Tank Road or Girgaon Back Road, on the West by the Oart belonging to the Lohana Caste, on the South by the property belonging to Dinanath Sunderji and on the North by the property belonging to Bhaichanbhai Vijbhukandas.

PRIVATE OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the vendor, at their Office at Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT DANDA IN BANDRA.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of Mr. Zuran Gowria (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Danda in Bandra the property described below:—

All that piece of Land situate at Danda in Bandra and bearing Survey No. 128, Pot Nos. 7 and 9 and containing by admeasurement 11½ Gunthas or thereabouts and assessment whereof is Rs. 2-12-0.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
UNIVERSAL-JEWEL
Drama in 7 parts

"A WOMAN'S FAITH"

featuring the world-renowned Stars

ALMA RUBENS

(of the "Enemies of Women" fame) and

PERCY MARMONT.

Glorious Church Scenes

Miracle in the Holy Church of Saint Anne De Beaupre

Belief in God and Lord Jesus Christ revived—

The Eyesight of a Blind Man restored through

The International News in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—New Churney Road.

SHRI GURU GANESH

SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREM

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on

WEDNESDAY, 19th AUGUST 8-30 P. M.

MANAPMAN

at the

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

Grant Road.

Bhamini Mr. Shantaram.

AMUSEMENTS

WELLINGTON

To-Night and This Week, the Gorgeous, Superb, Lavish, Sensational Drama of Love and Intrigue.

"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"

All the twelve parts complete in one show-Blasco Ibanez's literary triumph in a magnificent spectacle!

"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"

To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

ONE WEEK MORE ONE WEEK MORE

THE PROPRIETOR OF

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road

are forced to run for another Week

LALAN VANZARI

THE SPLENDID PRODUCTION OF

KRISHNA FILMS Co.,

Public of Bombay can judge for themselves of the popularity of this film by the forced re-screening.

IMPERIAL

continues

for ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM Coy's.

RELIGIOUS PICTURE

"KUNJ-VIHARI"

Daily four shows at
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
SAT.: SUNDAY & AMAS DAY
at 3-30 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road

5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
SAT. SUN. & Bk. Holidays at 3-30 P. M
Prices—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.

3rd WEEK! — -:o:- — 6 Reels!!

"THE BRIDGE of SIGHS"

See:—Foscari's impression to become Overlord of Italy.

Also 2 Reels Comedy

THE IMMIGRANT

featuring:—CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Coming very Shortly !!!

"PRINCE CHARMING"

Pathe Jewel production personally selected by Mr. Hague of Pathe India.

Gokhale's Grand Pictures Art Exhibition

Opened from Cocoanut Day to all class of people.

TIME—4 p. m. to 11 p. m.
TICKET ANNAS 2.
Address:—SADASHIV STREET,
Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

DR. JACK

ANNOUNCES

HIS THIRD WEEK'S

"NATURE REMEDY CURE."

FOR HEALTH AND HAPPINESS VISIT HIM THIS WEEK.

PATHE PICTORIAL No. 12.

"TAKE THE AIR"
(PAUL PARROTT).

PATHE GAZETTE.

TIME:—6, 8 and 10 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Mhatre's Art Studio.

Photograph of the Memorial bust of the late

RAI PANNALALJI MEHTA.

C. I. E., Dewan of Udaipur State.

(by G. K. Mhatre.)

Works in Marble and Bronze Statues both Ideal and Memorial as well as Portraits, Designs, etc. executed to order.

Proprietor:—

G. K. MHATRE,
Sculptor.
Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpaty.
BOMBAY 7.

BALSARA & Co.

MERCHANTS & AGENTS

29, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
SANITARY WARE.
BATH TUBS.
FANCY BATHROOM FITTINGS.
COOKING STOVES & RANGES.
OIL STOVES & OVENS.
FOLDING STEPS & LADDERS.
FILTERS & WATER COOLERS ETC. ETC.

Prices beyond competition.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 18.

To-day Reuter reported 3 to 7 points higher in New York futures. Early the market advanced on shorts covering, but later eased on some long liquidation, Liverpool has been reported 18 to 8 points up.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 17th instant as under:—

"Market very dull."

"General feeling is increasingly becoming bearish."

A slight change being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened unchanged at Rs. 463½ for Broach August and improved to Rs. 464½ on scattered buying. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected the market receded to Rs. 463½ whilst Broach April-May opened at Rs. 422½ and remained steady for the greater period of the session. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 421½ and closed at the same rate. At Cotton Depot the market opened at Rs. 421½ and going upto Rs. 421½ declined to Rs. 420½ on selling by yCommission Houses and closed at Rs. 420½ at 6-30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 408/- and improved to Rs. 409/- on Exporters buying and closed easier at Rs. 407/- Bengal January was nominally quoted Rs. 363.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	462
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	362½
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	404½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Description.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F. Gd.	Gd.
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	470	460	450	440
M. G. Dholera	465	455	445	435
M.G. Punjab-Americans	510	500	490	480
M. G. Broach	490	480	470	460
M. G. Southerns	...	...	444	434

F. G. Fair. 424.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May	421
Fully Good Broach Jul/Aug.	463
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	363
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	407

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	400	390
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	400	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/70	.....
Wardha-Minght. Fine M.G.	440/60	.....
Nagpur	445/65	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	435/40	.....
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Asnraoti Fine M.G.	400/25	435/38
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG.	400/20	435/38
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	400	.....
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	465	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	460	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	450	.....
Coompta M.G.	450/55	.....
Westerns M.G.	420/30	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	435/45	.....
Cambodia M.G.	480/95	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th August, 1925—

Cotton	1957 Bs.
Wheat	20045 Cwts
Linseed	2678 ,,
Rape, etc.	1517 ,,
Gingellyseed	696 ,,
Poppyseed	190 ,,
Groundnuts	524 ,,
Castorseed	5987 ,,
Rice	231 ,,
Myrabollams	1959 ,,
Cottonseed	19599 ,,
Mowraseed	189 ,,
Gram	1974 ,,
Juwar	680 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	436 ,,
Bajri	26 ,,
Coal	1232 Tons

CABLE OF MESSRS. A NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mumbadevi received on Tuesday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co.:—

"Market is very dull. General feeling increasing bearish."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days,	Since 1st September, This year	Last year
Khandesh	23	293,320	340,963
Central India	423	344,578	301,962
Barsi and Nagar	98	207,491	205,558
Hydrabad-Gaorani	...	97,152	104,097
Berar	298	567,357	647,225
Central Provinces	269	256,429	268,593
Total Oomras	1,111	1,766,938	1,868,126
Dholera	135	313,414	184,664
N.-W. Provinces	...	131,593	122,536
Rajputana	...	81,872	90,197
Sind-Punjab	...	362,760	369,791
Broach	...	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	...	211,827	186,078
Westerns-Northerns	454	119,821	91,318
Coconanada	...	2,313	2,686
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	50	29,727	30,152
Persian	56	6,713	9,613
American	...	9,849	2
Egyptian and African	151	71,392	76,218
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	3,485	376
Total	1,957	36,03,212	32,80,032

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	Yesterdays	1st Sept. to 13th Aug, This year.	Last year
Europe	1,921	686,074	1,087,947
Japan & China	300	1,994,032	1,526,619
Coast Ports	...	32,057	52,066
Upcountry by Rail.	...	15,785	21,222
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	17,011	17,384
Total	2,221	27,44,960	2,705,238

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

Bombay, August 18,

COTTON STATISTICS.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference.
Receipts for the bi-week from 14th August to 17th August, 1925	10485	9565	+900
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 17th August, 1925	3603212	3280032	+323180
Shipments for the bi-week from 14th Aug to 17th August, 1925.—			
United Kingdom	290	232	+58
Continent	5120	2197	+3023
China, Japan and Coast Ports	..	..	..
Total	5410	2429	+2981
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 14th August 1925			
Europe | United Kingdom	69200	150519	—81319
Europe | Continent	621235	939857	—318622
China ..	346949	243331	+103609
Japan ..	1647093	1283288	+363805
Coast Ports ..	32057x	52066	—20009
Total	2716525	2669061	+47464
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	3450	3610	—160
,, China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	16865	15896	—969

x Including 9679 Bales for U. S. of America.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA

The Deputy Controller of the Currency sends the following Cash Balance of the Government of India:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	30th April 1925.	31st May 1925.
Balance on.		
In District treasuries ...	3,02,84	2,63,43
With the Imperial Bank of India ...	27,08,79	28,42,84
Total ...	30,11,63	31,06,27
	30th June 1925.	31st July 1925.
Balance on.		
In District treasuries ...	2,61,61	2,49,02
With the Imperial Bank of India ...	22,25,84	24,58,90
Total ...	24,87,45	27,02,82

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

		Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No.	14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No.	20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No.	12½	0	12	0
Elphinstone	No.	12½	0	11	9
David	No.	10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No.	10½	0	11	0
Trikamdas	No.	10½	0	11	3
Sattara	No.	12½	0	12	0
Shapurji	No.	6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No.	6½	0	9	6
Japan	No.	40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No.	42-2	1	5	3
Japan	No.	20	0	15	6
Japan	No.	30	1	1	6

COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 1000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 bales

Universal Standard 1314 Improved demand.

Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 30.30.

New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October, 1925	23.50
January, 1926	23.32
March 1926	23.57
New York Noon Call:	
October	23.41
January	23.19
March	23.48
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	22.95
January	23.24

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

September	12.56	—.06
October	12.47	—.06
December	12.40	—.05
January	12.39	—.07

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

November	22.55	—.20
January	21.80	—.20
March	21.65	—.15

ADDITION QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Scinde, "Good"	9.35
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.75
Scinde "Fine"	10.15
Bengal, "Good"	9.45
Bengal, "Fully Good"	9.85
Bengal "Fine"	10.25
Oomra "Good"	10.25
Oomra, "Fully Good"	10.65
Oomra, "Fine"	11.05
Broach, "Good"	10.75
Broach, "Fully Good"	11.15
Broach, "Fine"	11.55

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

August	17.78	+.18
September	12.62	+.14
October	12.53	+.13
November	12.42	+.12
December	12.45	+.12
January	12.46	+.11
February	12.46	+.10
March	12.51	+.09
April	12.52	+.09
May	12.57	+.08
June	12.53	+.08
July	12.53	+.08
August	12.48	+.08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

August	26.70	—.20
September	24.95	—.20
October	24.45	—.20
November	22.75	—.20
December	22.30	—.15
January	22.05	—.05
February	22.00	—.05
March	21.80	—.05
April	21.75	—.05
May	21.70	—.05
June	21.65	—.05
June	21.65	—.05
July	21.60	—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug 17.

Futures at New York:—		
October	23.38	+.03
January	23.16	+.07
March	23.47	—.01

Liverpool, Aug. 17.

Cotton delivery Liverpool:—	Mid. Uplands	G.O.C.
October	12.53	+.13
January	12.46	+.11
March	12.51	+.09
May	12.57	+.08

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug 17.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000.
Day's exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's exports to Continent	27,000.
Futures at New York:—	
October	23.38 +.03
January	23.16 +.07
March	23.49 —.01
May	23.78 +.05
Spot Cotton at New York	23.65+.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.18+.11
Futures at New Orleans:—	
October	22.85 +.00
January	23.12 +.08
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20¾
Demands Bills	8.85.50

Silver commercial bars: Foreign mined 70¾.

WHEAT.

London, August 17.

Barletta Russo 62½ lbs. 58 A/S sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63⅜ lbs 60 A/S sellers.

Tone:—Quiet easier, more offering.

Australian 58/6 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Choice white Karachi 58 Aug/Sept. nominal in active.

Rosario Sante Fe 62½ lbs. 53 J/F selers.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Aug. 18, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Ready. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	56	0	0	8	6	6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57	0	0	8	6	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	58	0	0	8	10	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	8	0	12	2	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	8	0	12	2	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	10	0	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	14	0	13	6	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	10	0	13	3	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	72	0	0	15	6	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	68	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Gajar 60-50	68	0	0	14	4	0
Teelseed, Black	64	0	0	13	0	0
Poppyseed, White				13	14	0
Groundnuts	72	0	0	14	6	0
Mowraseed				10	12	0
Barley				6	5	0
Castorseed	62	0	0	12	11	0
Jira	10	0	0			

Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, May	8	1	3
Wheat, Sept.	8	7	6
Linseed, May	13	4	6
Linseed, Sept.	13	7	9

SEEDS.

London, August 17.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £20¼ A/S. sellers.

£19¼ J/F. buyers.

£193/8 D/J Paid

Dull in active—quiet—demand distant.

Cotton seed Bombay £9¾ A/S quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £22 3/8 A/S sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual bold, per ton £21 3/8 A/S value.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £22 1/8 A/S. value.

Rapeseed, Yelow Gujerat, perton £23¼ A/S. value.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7/8 A/S sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/8 A/S nominal.

Linseed Bombay £23 A/S sellers.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La Plata Argentine at £20¼ S/O shipment to Hull and £19 3/8£ D/J. shipment.

LINSEED.

London, August 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis bags £22 3/16 Aug/Sept. sellers.

Linseed Tone—market inactive.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—

41 3/4 August sellers.

41 3/4 Sept/Dec. sellers.

Exchange Prague 763.93.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, August 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—

August/Sept. sellers 15/6.

Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9.

Jan/March sellers 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—

Jan/Mar sellers. 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. F. Karachi:—

Jan/Mar selers 16/3½.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, August 18.

Ready Prices have improved by about an anna with fair Purchase Enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4500 bags.

Our Forward Market has ruled steady to-day evidencing no change in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment July 15/- per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Aug/Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Oct8Nov/Dec. Sh. 15/7 per cwt F. B. H.

Shipment Jan/Feb./March Sh. 16/- per cwt. F. B. H.

London, Aug. 17.

Cuban Sugar August sellers 12 1/4

Exchange on Belgium 108.75

Exchange on Athens 312.50

RUBBER

London, August 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 36 S/O sellers.

Tone.—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 39¾ August value.

Tone:Irregular— closing quietly.

Rubbed smoked sheets 39 3/4 Aug. value.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

	Per md	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

METALS.

London, August 17.

English best Selected Copper £65½.

Standard Copper G.M.G. £62 3/4.

Copper Braziers £82.

Yellow Metal 69½ net per ton.

Hard Spelter 31 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets £16½.

BARLEY.

London, August 17.

Karachi Barley 40/6 Aug/Sept nominal.

BULLION.

London, August 17.

Bars sold £33,000.

Sovereigns Export to Straits Settlement £45,000.

New York, August 17.

Demands Bills 4.85.50

METAL REPORT.

London, August 17.

Tin Block £269 3/8

COPPER.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¼	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, country		27	0	0
Koger, Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	54	8	0	
Koger, Copper 1¾ to 1¼, 1¾ to 2	54	12	0	
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2	62	8	0	
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼	62	8	0	

SHARES.

London, August 17.

Hongkong Bank	£13¼
Chartered Bank	£20 1/8
National Bank	£47½
P. and O. Bank	£10
Eastern Bank	£6 1/8
Freight of coal £Cardiff to Bombay	15.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Aug. 18.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	3	70	
Baroda	50	4	71	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1½	22	4
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial	500		1415	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	363	12
Union	72	—	3	7
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.				
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	6	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	27	8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	27	8
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30	
Katni Cement D.	40	—	95	
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	46	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	832	8
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	114	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	81	4
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74	
Mandra Bhon	80	5 p.c.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	79	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	46	
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152	8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	75	10
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	186	
Scindia Steam	30	—	8	6
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	84	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	475	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	815	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92	8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	61	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	760	
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	840	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93	
Surat Electricity	100	—	75	
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	370	
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	510	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	—	475	
Fort	475	—	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000	
Indian Cotton	125	20	195	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	225	
New Benar	500	80	775	
New East India	1,000	—	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	850	
Volkart U. P.	500	50	650	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	120	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	357	8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	88	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9	2
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	4	9
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	£25	225	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	90	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35	
Port Canning	1,000	50	680	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	60	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	93	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	28	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	53	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	—	14	2
Thacker	50	—	200	
Telephone	50	1	22	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420	
Jupiter	15	..	4	8
New India	25	1-0	13	6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	675	
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	388	12
Alliance	100	—	50	
Apollo	50	—	10	
Assur Virjee	100	—	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	380	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	787	8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	15	
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70	
Bradbury	250	10	370	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	30	
Century	100	20y	332	8
Central India O.	100	16	452	8
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405	
Ceylon	100	—	45	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	90	4
Coorla	100	7	150	
Crescent	100	6	190	
Currimbhoy	250	—	350	
David	500	—	400	
Dawn	250	40	390	
Diamond O.	100	—	11	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 15	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	262	8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	135	
Elphinstone O.	100	—	25	
Emperor Edward	500	—	330	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	795	
Finlay	100	20	132	8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	700	
Globe	100	—	47	8
Gokak	100	7	103	2
Gold Mohur	100	—	18	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10	25
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	208	2
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	—	
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	366	4
Indian Woollen	50	—	10	12
Jamshed O.	250	—	70	
Kastoorchand	500	—	87	8
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	85	
Kilachand	25	—	3	12
Kohinoor	500	—	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700	
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	25	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	101	4
Madras United	250	15	500	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2375	
Mathuradas	100	—	140	
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	110	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	150	
Mysore	50	5	112	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	210	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	268	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	67	
Pearl	250	12	428	12
Phoenix	100	15	420	
Planet	100	—	15	
Premier	100	—	62	8
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	22-12	
Sassoon Silk	500	—	500	
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9400	
Simplex	250	—	96	4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	70	
Standard	500	100	1375	
Swadeshi	100	18	441-4	
Swan	100	50	165	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	75	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700	
Vishnu P.	500	35	510	
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	360	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Ahmedabad Advance				38812
Bombay Cotton				380
Bombay Dyeing	787-8	787-8	767-8	787-8
Century	325	322-8	332-8	332-8
Central India	446-4	445	452-4	452-8
Colaba Land				93-12
Crescent				96-4
Edward Sassoon				135
Fazulbhoy	781-4	773-12	796-4	795
Finlay				132-8
Globe				47-8
Gokak				103-2
Indian Bleaching				208-12
Indore Malwa				366 4
Kohinoor				1000
Madhowjee				101-4
Mathuradas				140
Meyer Sassoon				107-8
Mysore				110
New Great	260	2555	270	268-12
Pabaney				245
Pearl	420	417-8	428-12	428-12
Phoenix				420
Simplex	96-4			109
Swadeshi	435	431-4	441-4	441-4
Swan Mills				165
Tata Mill				75

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	120
Bombay Steam	75
,, Tram Co., Oad. 91-14	92-8
Bundi Cement	6-8
Indian Cement	27-8
Central India Mining	27-8
Katni Cement Ord.	30
Shivrajpur	46-8
Tata Hydro 750 741 760	760
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	14-2
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	49-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 17.

		Rs.	a.
3½ per cent.	Rupee Paper	69	6
4 per cent.	Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5 per cent.	War Loan 1929-47	95	14
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1933	100	1
5 per cent.	Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	100	0
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	4
5½ per cent.	War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101	11
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102	8
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104	6
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104	14
6 per cent.	Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105	8
6½ per cent.	Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109	8
4 per cent.	Port Trust 1974	76	8
4 per cent.	Municipal 1974	76	0
4 per cent.	Improvement Trust 1974	76	0
6 per cent.	Port Trust 1930	100	4
6 per cent.	Municipal 1929-49	100	8
6 ,,	1954	102	12

Tone of Market:—Market Quite and Dull.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Khadi:—	Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	0	15	6
Century	0	15	0
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Hindustan	1	4	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	3
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	2	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	9
Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	3
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Westen Mill per lb.	1	3	6
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E D per lb.	1	4	0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

Y.M.C.A. "B" AND CITY POLICE DRAW.

The second division match between the City Police and the Y.M.C.A. on Tuesday evening resulted in a draw. The football was not of a startling nature though the Young Men certainly had the better of the exchanges and should have won. Hardy played a sound game for the Young Men while Bagrie in the forward line was a tryer. Mayo caused the first reverse for the Y.M. by putting the ball into his own goal, but Bagrie equalised before the interval. A penalty kick against the Police came to nothing. In the second half the Young Men took the lead again through Houfton but Duthie equalised from Littlewood's pass. There was no further score and the sides shared the points with two goals apiece.

Y.M.C.A. "B":—Ross: Mayo and Lynn; Fraser, Turner, and Hardy; Spilling, Townsend, Houfton, Bagrie, Johnstone.

City Police:—Godwin; Dewy and Hewson; Priestley, Rabbitt and Gardener; Littlewood, Duthie, Gulam Ahmed, Gravestone and Garhatty.

Referee:—Pte. Johnson.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the County cricket matches that began on Saturday:—

Middlesex vs. Notts:—Middlesex 175. Notts 331. (Whysall 78, Lilley 66. Hearn 6 for 86). Middlesex in the second inning 197 for 6. (Hearne 52).

Somerset vs. Surrey:—Somerset 167. Surrey 359. (Hobbs 101, Fendor 51, Young 3 for 9). Somerset in the second innings 255 for 3. (Maebryan 109, Young 71). Young 71).

Yorkshire vs Sussex:—Yorkshire 159 and 230. (Oldroyd 77, Robinson 54. Brown 7 for 62). Sussex 87 and 118 for 2. (Bowley 61, not out).

Warwick vs Northants:—Warwick 75 and 434 for 6. (Parsons 75, Santall 63. Smith 59, Guttle 163, not out. Croom 57, not out.) Northants 126.

Hampshire vs Leicester:—Leicester and 238. (Taylor 77 not out). Hampshire 86 and 130 for 4. (Jameson 50, not out).

Lancashire vs Derbyshire:—Lancashire 103 and 219. (Hallows 68. Townsend 4 for 59 and Cresswell 4 for 65). Derby 98 and 6 for 5.

Gloucester vs. Kent:—Kent 418. (Woolley 176, Collins 68). Gloucester 77 and 300. (Dipper 82 and Hammond 81. Bloodworth 92. Freeman 6 for 114).—Reuter's Special.

In the County cricket match, Kent beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 47 runs. Gloucestershire 71 and 300. Kent 418.—Reuter's Special.

HIS 126TH CENTURY.

HOBBS EQUALS GRACE'S RECORD.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

A record crowd at Tauton gave Hobbs splendid ovation to-day as he emerged from the pavilion with his Saturday evening score of 91 not out. There was wild enthusiasm when after a few minutes play he completed his century and thereby equalised Mr. W. G. Grace's record of 126 centurys. After adding another single however he was caught by Hill, off Bridges. A comparison between Hobbs and Mr. Grace, will be of little avail for the two great batsmen made their runs under very different conditions. This is Hobbs' 13th century for the season, equalling the record jointly held by Fry Hayward and Hendren.—Reuter's Special.

BEATING "W. G.'S" RECORD.

HOW HOBBS FEELS

"I feel very restless," said Hobbs in an interview with a "Manchester Guardian" representative in mail week. "I am being weighed in the balance, and I am afraid lest I be found wanting. Of course I will be delighted if I should beat Dr. W. G. Grace's record." "Grace," he contiaued, "was a giant in every way. I think comparisons are odious, and I dislike them. I have played with Grace, and I consider he had quite a different temperature and personality from mine. Should I succeed in establishing a new record I shall have just one little celebration of my own. I shall smoke the cigar given me by an admirer at Bradford. It is very long and will take me about three hours to smoke."

"Now," said Hobbs, "I shall not follow Tolley's example and desert cricket for any other game. I played Badminton a lot, and think it a fine game, but I shall stick to cricket. I feel I am getting old—(Hobs is as youthful looking as a colt) but I hope to put in a few more years at the game. If my play deteriorated I would give it up at once."

"Do you think we may win back the Ashes?" asked the Correspondent. "I think our chances are even," replied Hobbs. He was diffident about answering the next question. "Well," he said, finally, "if Mr. Gilligan comes back I think he should captain our side. Otherwise I should suggest A. W. Carr. I think Sutcliffe the best all-round batsman we took to Australia (after my wife; of course, she was the best,) and Tate the best bowler. I think barracking is chiefly enjoyed by those who partake in it," he continued, with a smile.

LANCASHIRE PLAYERS.

"As to our young players," Hobbs went on, "I think they get their chance. All who are any good get pushed on. Some people think as soon as a man reaches his first hundred he should play for England."

Asked particularly about the younger men, Hobbs mentioned Watson, of Lancashire, as one whose future he looked forward to. J. R. Barnes, he thought, ought to have been in the Gentlemen v. Players this year. Hallows had certainly won his spurs and had had hard lines. It would be difficult to think out a team to meet the Australians with the right balance of bats and bowlers. He confessed himself sadly disappointed about our bowling. If we had another Macdonald we should be in clover. We badly needed a first bowler.

"Yes," said Hobbs, in conclusion, as another person entered, "this is my small son. He is awfully keen on cricket, but he won't be a professional—not if I can help it."

JEWISH DIVORCE CASE.

QUESTION OF POLYGAMY.

During further hearing, before Mr. Justice Crump, on Tuesday, of the suit filed by Rachael Benjamin, a Jewish lady, for a decree of dissolution of marriage against her husband Benjamin Solomon Benjamin, the plaintiff was cross-examined at length by the defendant's counsel Mr. Amin.

The plaintiff stated that she gave a cheque for Rs. 10,000 to her husband who bought war bonds for the amount, but subsequently sold them out, keeping the proceeds with himself. To a suggestion by counsel that her father was hard up for money at the time and she wanted to help him, the plaintiff replied in the negative, and added that her father had been to Basra immediately after her marriage. The whole trouble was about her husband's demand for a further sum of Rs. 10,000 which she refused to get from her father. She further stated that she had spoken to Mr. A. J. Raymond and Mr. Myer Nissim and other prominent members of the Jewish community about the divorce proceedings contemplated by her.

Mr. Raymond who was next examined said that he was the Managing Director and partner of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., and the head of the community till the end of June 1923. He had investigated the plaintiff's complaint in the presence of both parties. Witness emphatically denied that polygamy was allowed among the Jews or that he had given permission to the defendant to marry again. The custom to grant permission for a second marriage, he added, was against the law and custom of the community.

Cross-examined by Mr. Amin, witness stated that in matrimonial disputes, they acted according to the advice of the Rabbais who were experts in Jewish law and were appointed by the Chief Rabbais at Baghdad and Jerusalem.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

PATHANS BUSY AGAIN

CLERK RELIEVED OF MONEY BOX.

The Pathans are again figuring prominently in Bombay by their outrages and day light robberies. One more case was reported to the police on Monday. It appears Bhanji Kanji, a clerk in the employ of Haji Bachuali, a shroff, was, about 10 a.m. going with a labourer at Kalyan Street with a box containing Rs. 1,300 when he was accosted by four persons who appeared to be Pathans and who on the point of a dagger demanded the box containing the money. Bhanji and the labourer were frightened and, taking advantage of their nervousness, the robbers snatched the box and ran away. Bhanji then went to the Dongri Police Station and lodged a complaint. The police are making enquiries.

FATAL JUMP FROM LORRY.

On the 11th instant at 7-30 p.m. Mahadeo Narayen a Maratha Hindu aged 32 years a labourer was seated in a motor lorry No. 814 which was going along Parel Road when near the Byculla Bridge he suddenly jumped down. He received several abrasions and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Sunday last, death being due to the multiple injuries sustained.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

At about 8-15 a.m. on Monday an accident took place on Mallet Bunder Road, in which one Genu Bhagu (12) lost his life. It appeared that the deceased was seated on the top of a labour cart No. 107 driven by Shanker Tukaram. The cart was going along the railway siding when it bounced in a hole with the result that Genu lost his balance and was thrown on the road. The left wheel of the cart passed over his neck killing him on the spot.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MR. SANYAL'S APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF CASE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justices Suhrawardy and Panton an application was made on behalf of Mr. Satyendra Nath Sanyal for the transfer of the case against him pending before the District Magistrate of Bankura. He was arrested on February last under the Bengal Ordinance and detained in Alipur Jail. On July 3rd, on a complaint made by the Police Superintendent of Bankura a warrant on a charge of sedition was issued and he was undergoing trial before the District Magistrate of Bankura. The charge against him was that he had circulated a seditious pamphlet called "The Revolutionary" in Bankura District, and the addresses on those covers were in his handwriting. Their Lordships sent for the record of the case which will be heard on Friday next when the Advocate-General will oppose the application.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 8th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 18th Aug. 1923	June 1st to 18th Aug. 1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	..	42 42	57 28	26 06
Fort	..	..	59 54	28 98
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 01	45 21	55 39	30 01
Cumbala Hill				
Kenp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The monsoon has been fairly active in Upper Burma, Assam and central parts of the country but is weak elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, the Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and local in Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, Central India, the Konkan, Malaabr, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Myitkyina one and a half inches; Lashio and Tezpur one; Cherrapunji four; Noakhali one and a half; Narayanganj, Barisal and Jalpeiguri one; Hukitala two; Hazaribagh, Hoshangabad and Chanda one; Nagpur, Bijapur one and a half and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—Decrease in central parts of the country.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 17th Aug.

Mean of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fahr	29.774 inches
Temperature of Air	82.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	81%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	8.2
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4 "
Minimum do. do.	78.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW W
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight	192 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.06 inches
Total fall during month	6.18 "
Do, do year	45.18 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th Aug.	0.00

[illegible] AND TIDES [illegible]

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Depth Mean Time.	Depth Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Depth Mean Time.	Depth Still
	Aug.	h. m.	ft in	Aug.	h. m.	ft in
Tu	18	11 10	27 8	18	3 35	19 5
		22 55	26 1		16 52	17 0
W	19	11 59	28 2	19	4 10	18 8
		23 19	26 6		17 2	16 5
Th.	20	12 36	28 4	20	4 46	18 2
					17 36	16 3
Fri	21	0 2	26 9	21	5 17	17 8
		12 37	28 4		8 1	18 3
Sat.	22	2 24	28 7	22	5 49	17 6
		14 40	28 1		18 29	17 1
Sun	23	5 7	27 8	23	8 11	17 4
		13 23	27 8		20 59	17 1
M	24	1 4	26 7	24	7 24	17 8
		13 [illegible]	27 3		19 52	7 6

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

In the share market a drop in hessians accounted for a lowed range of values in jutes and bears were responsible for depressing rates of speculative counters which reflected adversely in most instances on the higher denominations. Coals continued steady on a moderately scattered enquiry. Teas and Cottons almost had no dealings for lack of support. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel was the turn easier with no other new features noticeable. Government securities were unaltered. Following were the closing quotations:—

Railways:—Bankura Damodar River Railway 61. Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 13/8.

Jutes:—Auckland 269, Birla 7/14, Clive 42/10, Dalhousie 427/8, Empire 55/8, Fort Gloster 955, Gondalpara 885, Howrah 42/12, Hukumchand pref 76, Kankinarrah 460, Kelvin 795, Lansdowne 313/8, Lawrence 641/8, Presidency 8/4, Union 533/8.

Coals:—Bansdeopur 24/4, Burrakur 231/12, Equitable 16/8, Ghusick and Muslia 13/4, Jaintv Centrtl 5/4, Kalapahari 26, Kosoonda and Nyadee 17/12, New Kessurgarh 9/4, Samla and Kendra 8/14, Satpukuria and Asansol 2/14, Sudamdih 1/2.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref 9/12 Bengal Telephone pref 10, Indian Iron and Steel 17, Marshall and Co., 3/1, Burma Corporation 10/4, Burma Finance and Mining 4/10, Howrah Oil 8/4.

Tea Companies:—Dufflaghur 14, Hapjan Purbat 3/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-eighth pence.—A. P.

DEATH OF BENGAL M. L. C.

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The death has occurred here of Nawab Shajat Ali Beg, ex-Consul-General for Persia and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A. P.

DEVI AHILYABAI.

2ND CENTENARY ANNIVERSARY.

The second centenary anniversary of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar was celebrated on Tuesday in Ahmroli House by the ladies of Bombay. The celebration was held under the auspices of a number of ladies' associations of the city, Mrs. Perin Captain presiding. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was to preside was unavoidably absent on the occasion.

Prof. S. V. Phadnis, paying his homage to the national heroine of the country, one who had cut an important figure in the history of India, said that born in humble circumstances, with no pretence to modern education, Ahilyabai had immortalized herself by her ideal private life and her public life as a ruler and statesman was such as to make many a modern statesman and administrator look small before her. It was a favourite argument with a class of men to say that Indians were unfit for Swaraj, but Ahilyabai's administration of her state, especially in the matter of land revenue and judicial department, was still a thing of admiration and even with 200 years' progress had not been surpassed by another system. The one motive that prompted Ahilyabai in carrying on the administration of the state was the happiness and contentment of her subjects. She had disciplined herself to believe that she was a mere trustee of the people consigned to her care by providence and believed that she would have to give a creditable account of her doings to the Almighty. Ahilyabai's charity was proverbial and she was looked upon in her times as the modern Karna.

"There are different ideals before womanhood," continued the speaker. "One looks upon woman as the shadow of man while the other looks upon woman as the competitor or rival of man. Gandhari and Sita may be taken as the representatives of the first class, while Kaikayi as that of the second. Between these extremes there is third referred to by Ruskin as the help-mate of man. To this category of women belonged Ahilyabai. She combined in herself all the traits that go to make up the ideal woman."

AN IDEAL WOMAN.

Mr. Anjaria then addressed the gathering. He dwelt upon the chief events of Ahilyabai's life and said that it was a pity that they had forgotten to celebrate the anniversary of such a noble soul. Ahilyabai had carved a name for herself in the annals of the world's noble women and it was but fit that they in Bombay should try to keep green the memory of one who was an ideal wife, an ideal mother, an ideal ruler and an ideal administrator.

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhatt then dwelt upon the chief traits of Devi Ahilyabai's life and exhorted the women to try to emulate her example.

Mrs. Perin Captain, the President, in winding the proceedings of the evening, said that every woman ought to be proud of Devi Ahilyabai. Devi Ahilyabai devoted all her life to the service of God and her country with a devotion and sincerity which were quite unique, and it was no wonder that every one who had come to know her life acclaimed her as the finest example of a true and noble woman. Ahilyabai, though called upon to bear the burdens of the State at a very young age, did not neglect to fulfil her obligations to her family—her son and her daughter. That was a thing for them the women of to-day to copy.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE

—5

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. to-day, stated:—

Tuesday's opening rate	+2
Tuesday's closing rate.	—5
Liverpool opening	—6
Liverpool closing	—7

BOMBAY COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

The second meeting of the Council was held on Saturday last under the Presidency of Dr. Miss J. Mistri, to consider the steps to be taken for organizing the last Session of the "Bombay Presidency Social Service Conference."

The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) That the 1st Session of the Bombay Social Service Conference be held for 2 or 3 days from Saturday the 28th of November or such day as would suit the President-elect. (2) That the following subjects be taken up for discussion and experts be requested to write papers on these (a) Untouchability (b) Adult Education, (c) Unemployment, (d) Prison Reform, (e) Village Sanitation and the (f) Housing Problem.

(3) That the Reception Committee consist of the members of the Bombay Council and one representative from each of the social work institutions that may join the Conference. (4) That the following office bearers be elected:—

Chairman of the Reception Committee:—Mr. N. M. Joshi.

General Secretary:—Miss B. A. Engineer.

Secretaries:—Mr. W. E. D. Ward, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, (Servants of India Society) and Mr. M. R. Bade, (Social Service League).

Treasurers:—Rao Bahadur A.K. Pai and Mr. K. J. Dubash.

(5) That Rs. 3 be charged for membership of the Reception Committee and Rs. 2 as delegation fees of the Conference. The third meeting of the Council will be held on Saturday the 22nd August to elect the Finance Committee. The proceedings came to an end with a vote of thanks to the chair.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

MISERY OF MARRIED LIFE.

Mrs. Hilda Green, applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday, for maintenance from her husband G. Fred Green on charges of cruelty, ill-treatment infidelity and refusal to support her.

The applicant alleged that while she and her husband were at Karachi in September, 1923, she had occasion to notice that her husband's affection towards her was not undivided and that he was on intimate terms with Nurse Milly Ackrill. She then threatened him, with legal action, into making a solemn assurance not to have anything to do with the nurse, on the strength of which and of a registered letter he wrote to the nurse to that effect she (Hilda) condoned him and continued to live with him. Towards the close of the year she put up with her husband at the Eastern Hotel, when she had reasons to suspect that he had renewed his acquaintance with the nurse. This time she had a few quarrels with him and left the matter there. At the end of 1924, she and her husband left for Basra and returned in April of 1925.

VIOLENT TREATMENT.

In June of this year they put up in Watson's Hotel, when her acute unhappiness began. Her husband was treating her very coldly and what was more, spending his time and money elsewhere. On the 27th of June she found her husband in Mrs. Ackrill's rooms at Colaba and when she confronted him there, she was told that he loved the nurse. After exchanging some hot words she left the place with her husband and reached the hotel where he told her to leave the place and go and live elsewhere. She met with violent treatment which she immediately reported to the police at Colaba. He next tried to force her to live with a cousin of hers at Santa Cruz but she declined to do so and threatened him with legal proceedings. On the night of June 28 (Sunday) a common friend of theirs, named Mr. C. Wheeler visited them with a view to effecting a reconciliation, but in vain. Her husband told her in the presence of Mr. Wheeler that he refused to support her and asked her to clear out. The only woman he loved, he drawing a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem befused to take her (Mrs. Green) to Calcutta, where he expected to be transferred.

Fred. Green is said to be a salesman in the D. Gestekner and Co., Ballard Estate, declared, was Nurse Milly Ackrill and resides commission.

His Worship held on evidence that Mrs. Green was entitled to maintenance and ordered the respondent to pay her Rs. 80 per month and Rs. 100 towards costs, the order to take effect from Julyy 11, 1925.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND POSTAL OVERSEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE

Sir,—Kindly publish these few lines in your next issue, as they mostly refer to one unlucky postal overseers and packers, to whom the postal authorities have done a great injustice, since the last postal revision which was sanctioned in 1920, as per recommendation of the Postal Enquiry Committee. On the whole a general increment of "fifty per cent." of the permanent pay was sanctioned, the postal overseers who were drawing a fixed pay of Rs. 40 (forty) per month, were granted an increment of Rs. 45 plus Rs. 10. "Duty Allowance," which counts for pension under "Civil Service Rules." In short, it is a question of common-sense, that fifty per cent. of Rs. 40 is Rs. 20, and not "fifteen." Hence, the postal overseers, instead of drawing Rs. 60 per month, draw only Rs. 55; and thus, each one of the overseers is losing at the rate of Rs. 5 a month, from 1920; so also, the postal packers, who were drawing Rs. 14 a month, prior to the reviston, are now drawing Rs. 20, instead of Rs. 21, per month, at 50 per cent. of their former pay; whereby, all the packers numbering over five hundred, are losing one rupee each per month—as the time scale of pay, for postal packers is Rs. 20 to 27 instead of Rs. 21 to 28.

Does it mean that the Postal Overseers and packers should suffer a financial loss, for the carelessness and a gross oversight of the postal authorities? May I, therefore, appeal to Mr G. P. Roy, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to do justice to these unlucky postal employees and sanction their due increment, at least from April 1923—and thus earn their gratitude?—Yours, etc.

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNY

MOTHER'S DAY.

The 24th Annual Gathering and the 11th Mother's Day Celebration will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum when the Hon. Sir Norman MacLeod will preside and give away sweets and prizes.

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Association of the Currimbhoy Institute the Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute when Mrs. Ramabai Naik will address the women workers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mills on the "Greatness of Mothers". Mr. S. L. Nikam of the Pearl Mills will preside.

Under the auspices of the same Association the Mothers' Day will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. when Messrs. Patankar and More will address the boys of the school of the Institute. Mr. T. R. Kharshikar will preside.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Harwood League.—B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P., Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Mother's Day—Celebrations at Prarthana Samaj Hall, Sir N. Macleod presiding 6-30 p.m.

At Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Association 5-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 20.

Harwood League—B.B.A.E.I. vs. Colaba United, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-45 p.m.

K. R. Cama anniversary celebration, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m. the Consul-General for Persia to preside.

FRIDAY, Aug. 21.

Harwood League.—West Yorks "B" vs. Y.M.C.A. "B" Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Performance of "Shoor Abala" by Rashtriya Kanya Shala Mela, Bombay Theatre, Grant Road, 8-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 22.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Council will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Daily letter telegrams are not allowed for Kismayu in Kenya.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday (the 22nd instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 21st inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Congress House.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROROGUED.—The Bombay Government Gazette, extraordinary, of Tuesday's date says:—"Under section 72-B (2) of the Government of India Act His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is hereby pleased to prorogue the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which commenced on the 20th July last."

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will be held at the Demonstration Hall of the Secondary Training College, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. D. P. Thakore, M.L.I.Ps., (Nancy) will deliver a lecture on "Mental Hygiene." (Treatment and Prophylatics).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 17th instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Macwilliam" left Suez evening of 15th instant.

G.S.B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.—The adjourned annual general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, Bombay, will be held in the Gokhale Education Society's High School, Girgaum Back Road, (near the Congress House) on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

"SWARAJ & INDIANISATION OF ARMY."—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday, (the 22nd inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. K. Dadachanji will deliver his fourth and last lecture on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within ten years" and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside.

CITY'S HEALTH.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th August, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 18th August, 1925:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack 1, death 1. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 90. Total mortality this day last year 103.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.—1. One Step, Medley of Medleys. 2. Fox Trot, The Little Clock on the Mantle. 3. Fox Trot Rose of the Moonlight. 4. Waltz, Sumurun. 5. Fox Trot, The only only one for me. 6. Fox Trot, Red Hot Mamma. 7. Waltz, Somewhere a Voice is calling. 8. Fox Trot, Oh? how I love my darling. 9. Fox Trot, Alabamy Bound. 10. One Step, Stars and Stripes Medley. News Bulletin.

KASHI VIDYAPITH CONVOCATION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARIES, Aug. 17

The Second Convocation of the National university, Kashi Vidyapith, was celebrated this evening under the Presidentship of Babu Rajendraprasad. The elite of the city were present, amongst whom were Pandit Jawahir Lal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Principal Dhruva and Professors of the Hindu University. The President pointed out the difficulties which national institutions had to face, but these institutions he said must flourish for freedom's sake. After Pandit Malaviya's short and pithy speech the Principal thanked the gentlemen present and the President.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1925.

BOMBAY AND THE ASSEMBLY

Though his Party in the Assembly is numerically weak, Mr. Jinnah has the privilege of functioning as king-maker on the day of the President's election. The power of tilting the balance is not due to the intrinsic strength of the Party and we hope Mr. Jinnah will realise, while in his make weight office, the right of elected members to safeguard and foster the democratic character of the Assembly. The dominance of Government interests is so well ensured by law that they have nothing to fear from the election of a politician who is both popular and competent. It is now well-known that the tie in the Assembly is between Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. T. Rangachari, and that the Government have made up their mind to promote the candidature of Mr. Rangachari. Not that they love Mr. Rangachari more, but that they detest him less. A bigoted Lutheran once said that he would sooner write a hymn in honour of the devil than of a good Cardinal, because the devil at least was not Roman Catholic. The Government prefer Mr. Rangachari because he is not Mr. Patel who refuses to cultivate the courtier's manner. In asking Mr. Jinnah to see fair play, we pass over the point that in the seats of the mighty at Simla, Bombay has not had, in the last two decades, any recognition from Government. We would stress the case of Mr. Patel on other grounds for apart from all claims of provincial particularism, we believe that Mr Patel would be the better selection. Mr. Jinnah will not be able lightly to explain his conduct to his Bombay constituents if he, in the glow of adventitious power, opposes Mr. Patel. The divagations of the Independents in the Assembly have come in for much adverse comment and Bombay is now more critical of Mr. Jinnah's tactics as a legislator than at any other time in his public life. Mr. Jinnah knows very well, that after four years, the power of the Government to nominate the Speaker was to end. Mr. Rangachari is virtually the Government's nominee and before Mr. Jinnah makes himself an instrument for the preservation of the nomination-practice, he should consult his own reputation as a popular leader.

To enhance the democratic character of the innovation, all parties should agree to confine the selection to the vote of elected representatives in the House. Official votes are an intrusion and an anomaly which no party should stoop to exploit. Judged by the criterion of popular voting, the title of Mr. Patel is insuperable. If Mr. Rangachari wins he would be under a living obligation to the Government; the Government are not particularly democratic while the non-official wing is distinctly progressive. To have in the circumstances a Speaker indebted to official favour would be a disadvantage. As against Mr. Rangachari, Mr. Patel has, again, a record of brilliant chairmanship. The "Times of India" which worked strenuously to discredit Mr. Patel during his office as President of the Bombay Corporation is still averse to the recognition of his merit, but impartial critics will admit that his regime in the Corporation was conspicuously successful. For energy, despatch and impartiality, there is no Indian to surpass Mr. Patel, and to be distinguished in Bombay's Mayoral roll requires exceptional merit. It is not an office in which any parochial celebrity can excel and the tribute of all parties was won by Mr. Patel. From Mr. Clayton, no mean judge of men, he wrung out an appreciation which, we suggest, is conclusive credential for his ability in any office of umpireship. Much has been made of Mr. Patel's "discourtesy" to the Viceroy when that exalted functionary bestowed upon Bombay the honour of a cold weather visit. Strictly speaking, he should have, like Mr. Das, left the matter of his genuflections, to the members of the Corporation who after the event, endorsed his conduct by re-election to office. The Speaker of the Assembly will be the servant of the House. If Mr. Patel is elected he remains technically a member of his party, but he becomes the "Mouth of the House." In his conduct of affairs, he becomes a non-party man. It is open to him to ask for the mandate of the House on any point of difficulty or dubious etiquette, and as far as the Swaraj party is concerned he is free to comply with the observances of his station. It is a reasonable proposition and we hope Mr. Jinnah will realise that too much might be made of the tyranny of starch-collar etiquette. We have no doubt that Mr. Patel would, if elected, completely identify himself with the sentiments of the Assembly. Mr. Rangachari has about him an exuberance of portly geniality, but he has yet to prove his qualifications for the office he covets as against Mr. Patel who has already won his spurs in Bombay as a capable Chairman inspiring all to get through the heavy routine of work.

If voting by elimination had not existed, Mr. Patel would have had a walk over, but as the election of Kumar Shibkeshwar Roy showed in Calcutta the Government can by devious process confer upon a tiny middle party the power of settling an issue of election by adopting an intrinsically weak candidate if only to spite the Swarajists. We would suggest to the Independents of the Assembly that instead of making profit of an official alliance they should submit to the indication of votes as furnished by the elected members. For them to make a rubberstamp of themselves for the Government's choice, would be to take away from the spirit of the change which endows the Assembly with the power of election instead of nomination. If a plebiscite were possible, the success of Mr. Patel would be sure and impregnable, but the choice is thrown into a House which is inadequately representative. It is possible nevertheless to make a popular choice if the Independents realise that they should occasionally justify their title by respecting the indications of an independent vote by the elected members of the Assembly. The public, especially the public of Bombay, will watch with critical interest how Mr. Jinnah and his party are going to conduct themselves when Mr. Patel's name, honoured in the civic life of Bombay, is presented on the day of the Speaker's election.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Let those who will say that national education has failed, but this has to be conceded that its distinctive principles are being slowly recognized even by the semi-official universities. One such principle is the use of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction especially in schools. Its reasonableness and popularity were admitted by the Sadler Commission which unanimously recommended that in high schools the vernacular should in general be the medium of instruction except in English and Mathematics, and that at the Matriculation examination the candidate should be given the option of using his vernacular or English except in the two subjects mentioned above. The Bombay University, very conservative in this respect, but encouraged by this recommendation and the practice of the Women's University, the Maharashtra Tilak Vidyapith of Poona and the Gujarath Vidyapith, has recently allowed Matriculation candidates to answer papers in History and any Indian Classical Language in the vernacular. The Calcutta University has gone much further. It decided at the last meeting of the Senate that for the Matriculation examination the instruction and examination in all subjects except English should be through the medium of the student's vernacular. This reform is the outcome of a series of conferences of head-masters and the managing committees of schools which were convened by the late Sir Asutosh Mukerjee so far back as in 1921. The Bengal Government, while agreeing with the principle, had raised two difficulties, "the political difficulty" that Muslim interests might suffer and the probable fall in the standard of English in schools, and had therefore suggested the adoption of the Sadler Commission's recommendation. To this suggestion a committee appointed by the Senate replied that they had strong evidence that "the present system is intellectually sterilising and is educationally defective," that "the mother tongue must be given its rightful place in the national scheme of education," and that it was no use delaying an inevitable reform. To our mind the fear that Muslim interests will suffer is more imaginary than real. The assumption is gratuituous that Muslims are less appreciative of a principle recognised the world over than other communities. Nor is there any evidence to show that they find English a more efficient medium of instruction than Urdu or Bengali. On the other hand, the use of either vernacular as the medium in Bengal where more than 90 per cent of the population know and speak Bengali is sure to give a great impetus to the spread of secondary education among the Muslim masses. In fact there is no more ardent vernacularist in all India than the Nizam of Hyderabad in whose Osmania University even higher education is imparted in almost all branches through Urdu. The earnest desire of the Muslims for "English education" means only this that they want more education on approved modern lines with the necessary facilities for the study of English. To interpret this reasonable desire to mean that they want every subject to be taught in a foreign tongue even in schools is a misrepresentation which is as mischievous as it is perverse. However, in a spirit of compromise the Senate has agreed to add a proviso to the rule that "whenever the managing committee of a school supported by at least one half of the parents or guardians concerned desire that the medium should be a language other than the vernacular, the Syndicate shall exempt the candidates of such a school from the operation of the general rule." As regards the probable fall in the standard of English, we agree with the Committee's unanimous opinion that "the ultimate result of its acceptance will in all likelihood lead to substantial improvement in the present system. Subjects other than English are included in the curriculum for their own intrinsic advantages, and not to further the study of English, and such advantages can be secured in a measure proportionate to the energy and time spent upon the subjects only through the student's mother tongue. Forcing upon him an admittedly hard foreign language at the Matriculation stage has a cramping effect upon his mind hindering at every step the free flow of thought and expression without which there can be no education worth the name. To complain of the low standard of English in schools and at the same time to impose it as the medium of instruction in all other subjects is had logic and a travesty of the principles of education. We realise the need of a reasonably high standard of English at the Matriculation stage if only because of its practical value in life and its remaining the medium of instruction in colleges. But the proper methods of securing such a standard are, among others, engaging teachers trained in the modern methods of teaching English such as the direct methods, encouraging the wide reading of *simple modern* English Literature through school libraries, and insistence on essentials in the laying down the curricula, in prescribing text books and above all in drawing up examination papers. Such measures and not to play ing with the natural medium of thought and expression will secure the desired results.

Another important feature of National Education adopted by the University at the same meeting of the Senate is compulsory vocational training in schools. The Senate has laid down that "every candidate for the Matriculation examination should produce a certificate showing that he has received training for a specific period in a vocational subject, such as carpentry, spinning and weaving, tailoring etc." This is only a beginning but one in the right direction. If such training only enables boys to realise something of the dignity of labour and imparts to their hands a little manipulative skill, it will be a great thing gained. We trust that the two important reforms decided upon by the University after several years of deliberation will soon receive the necessary sanction of Government and that our own local University will not be long in following the right lead of Calcutta.

Notes of the Day.

Bad Bungling.

If one is doomed to be run over by a car, let it be a Rolls-Royce and not a Ford. The Congress Municipal Association of Calcutta has had a jolt in its career, not because of any dissension of policy but because of a grotesque hubbub over the burial of a Muslim pir near the New Market. A *fakir* who used to squat by the market died on 15th October; the Muslim butchers claimed him to be a saint and buried the remains near the market. As the executive authority of the Corporation was vested in the Swaraj party and it was highly essential to put them in a dilemma, a big agitation was raised against the "outrage." If the burial was an outrage, an excavation of the spot for stray bones after eight months would be a hideous outrage. To get over the trouble, the Corporation appointed a Committee. The Committee enquired into the antecedents and ancestry of the dead man and concluded that he was neither a Mussalman nor a divine, but a mendicant Christian. His admirers were naturally annoyed at the allegation that he had been a Christian. The place was walled up long ago and the matter ought to have been allowed to drop. The bellicose tactics of the exhumation party roused the ire of a certain section of the Mussalmans. In the Corporation, Mr. M. A. Razzak moved a resolution that "the Corporation is of opinion that the Fakir was a Mahomedan." Here is a delicate issue more critical than the resolution by a majority of local inhabitants that "the people of Brighton hold that the earth is flat." The Corporation of Calcutta would not dogmatise upon the origin of the dead pir. Bigotry on the one side and political malice on the other, produced the collision of last week. Eight Mussalmans have in high dudgeon left the Party. The crisis can hardly be said to be over, because the Corporation has decided to dig into the six feet of earth occupied by the dead man. The whole affair has been bungled, and there is no political issue involved in it. The exercise of tact, commonsense and forbearance would have enabled party-leaders to settle the question. These little things are easier settled in Bombay.

A Matter for Enquiry.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi of the Antyaj Asram, Navsari, informs us that at some stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway the clerks in the Parcel office are in the habit of charging an anna or so per parcel over and above the authorised freight entered in the receipt. The consignors, he adds, submit to this exaction and refrain from exposing it because they do not like to antagonise the railway officials with whom they have to deal every now and then and also because, if they refuse to pay the extra charge, they find the parcels mishandled or delayed. Mr. Gandhi, however realising the mischievous effects of this species of corruption is determined to expose the practice. He has already enabled the railway authorities to bring to book one offender at Timbirwa near Bardoli. He requests the public to furnish him with authentic reports of such practices. He will do well to work in co-operation with the Railway Passengers' and Traffic Association of Bombay. We trust that the railway authorities too will make a searching inquiry on their own account.

Mother's Day.

For the last eleven years, the Mother's Day is being celebrated in Bombay, unostentatiously, on the Pithori (Shravan) Amavas. The idea, which is borrowed from America is an excellent one, but it is a pity that it has not become very popular. Perhaps, the organisers of the movement have not vigorously followed the American method of propaganda by issuing leaflets from time to time to awaken interest, especially among children. It is a pity that in a country, where among the first things that Hindu children are taught is "Matru Deve Bhava" "Salutation, to Mother God, and where Muslim children are constantly reminded of the saying of the Arabian Prophet that "Paradise lies at the feet of the Mother," the idea underlying the "Mother Day" is not as popular as it should be.

(Continued from Column 6.)

order to preserve its supremacy. In a recent debate Mr. V. D. Shindhe blurted out that "the recent appointment of a Non-Brahmin as Collector had given them considerable satisfaction." That was the crux of the matter—appointments of Non-Brahmins have given great satisfaction to the Non-Brahmin members and have, moreover, bought off their opposition. But all this has made the Legislative Council less a representative chamber where there is contact of mind and mind for the formulation of a coherent policy than a playground for communal tug-of-war and sectional strifes.

BOMBAY COUNCIL CRISIS.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

II.

(By our Special Representative.)

As all India is now in the throes of communalism, there is no reason to attribute a double dose of the original sin to the Bombay Legislative Council. The peculiarity of our provincial legislature arises not so much from the clever manipulation of communal blocs by the bureaucracy as from the character and temper of those blocs. In the Punjab, the Hindu-Muslim feud prevents any concerted opposition but the Sikhs do not act as a brake on the wheels of progress; in Madras, the Non-Brahmin—Brahmin differences impede a united struggle though the Non-Brahmin Party is itself being split up. In Bombay both these tendencies manifest themselves in a somewhat less acute shape but with the additional disability of a whole backward province acting as a constant drag on the more advanced parts of the Presidency. Bombay, through Sind, borrows the Muslim reaction from the North along with the Non-Brahmin movement from the South. Instead of the Sind Muslims acting to neutralise the domestic freud of the Hindus or the Non-Brahmins serving, in Lala Lajpatrai's phrase, as a buffer between the advanced Hindus and the backward Muslims, the two blocs coalesce to defeat progressive forces and are alternately or jointly relied on by the Government for that purpose.

Voting Automatons.

Of the triple alliance thus formed, not many words need be wasted on the most important section of it which plays off one community against another, sets interest against interest. Lord Olivier in his recent articles in the "Manchester Guardian" shrewdly and correctly pointed out that the reliance of the Ministers on the official bloc to carry through their plans in the legislature weakens their position *vis-a-vis* a self-respecting Council; for, on the one hand, it makes them dependent on the will of the reserved half and the services and, on the other, it generates the temper of an Opposition among tthe elected and independent members. In the Bombay Council, the attitude of the Nationalist members has been scrupulously "constitutional"—its opposition discriminate and reasoned, its criticisms restrained, its programme modest and constructive. But the Ministers securely entrenched behind their obedient communal followings have been able to reject whatever beneficent scheme they decided to resist: in grateful compensation the local bureaucracy has agreed to satisfy communal claims and has pursued a policy of communal favouritism and nepotism. To rout the Nationalists is the noble objective of the bureaucracy while to fulfil communal ambitions is the grand aim of the Ministers; thus they combine through dissimilar motives on a common policy of anti-nationalism. And the solid official bloc with a few nominated supporters automatically marches every time to scotch popular measures.

Medieaval Sind.

The Sind Muslim in the Council is a relic, while the Non-Brahmin is a discovery. Sind is a province within a province, a distant tract governed by a diminutive satrap the extent of whose autocracy was aptly revealed by Mr. Lawrence's administration. Its population is sparse, its land-system aristocratic, the character of its administration almost medieaval. In any other country, the result would be a conservative population: in India, the Zamindars become a loyalist class anxious to maintain the established order and afraid to incur the official wrath. The more antidiluvian the political system, the greater the risk of offending the authorities through some frank criticism or bold conduct. It would be an exaggeration to call the Sind Muslims in the Councils politically reactionary; they have with one or two exceptions, little political sense at all. There are intelligent men among them like Mr. Noor Mahomed or Mr. Bhutta as any one who has listened to their speeches would testify. But at the time of voting some mysterious agency intervenes. Whether it is a nod of the Minister or the subconscious fear of their all powerful commissioner or irrigation officer which prompts them to walk into the Government lobby, no one can say. But their political vision is as intellectual and their conducts as patriotic at times as that of Sir Umar Hayat Khan. If the Sind administration is liberalised and modernised and if moral courage and fearlessness are not penalised, there is some probability of Sind Muslims advancing politically.

The Communal Party.

The Non-Brahmin movement is the product of various and even contradictory forces. The example of Madras, Non-Co-operation, Liberal nurturing and Governmental encouragement have all combined to strengthen the protest of the backward classes against the monopoly and the authority of the Brahmin in this Presidency. It would have been a fruitful movement destroying caste-privileges and equalising opportunities but it has become a bye-word in political obscurantism. Parties formed on communal lines are exposed to a two-fold danger: they are liable to be exploited by the bureaucracy for its own ends and they are likely to be dominated by communal cranks and tuft-hunters. A party formed not for the furtherance of definite principles but for ousting some castes from jobs and securing them for others courts certain disaster. Jobs, unlike principles, appeal to the acquisitive instincts of men and promote rivalries, jealousies and disappointments which are hardly wholesome influences for political evolution. The bureaucracy has naturally used the patronage in its possession with a lavishness and an efficiency which even Walpole would have envied in

(Continued in Column 5.)

BRITISH MANDATE IN IRAQ.

TURKEY'S PROTEST AT PROLONGATION

DEMAND TO REINTEGRATE MOSUL WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Constantinople.—At a protracted Cabinet meeting it was decided, according to newspapers, to instruct the Turkish delegates at Geneva to reject any proposal which would prolong the British mandate in Iraq, and also demand the reintegration of Mosul with Turkey.—Reuter.

KING FEISAL IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

On his arrival in London, King Feisal was welcomed by representatives of the King, the Foreign Office and Colonial Office.—Reuter.

SUFFERS FROM ABDOMINAL TROUBLE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Owing to the abdominal trouble from which he has suffered for some time, King Feisal went to bed on medical advice on arriving in London.—Reuter.

VISIT NOT CONNECTED WITH POLITICS.

LONDON, August 18.

In connection with the French newspaper assertions that King Feisul has come to England to urge Britain to continue her military support to Iraq and save Mosul. King Feisul has informed Reuter that it is quite untrue that he has any intention of discussing politics with any one. His journey was made purely for medical reasons and was in no way connected with politics. He will remain in bed and his future movements will entirely depend on the result of the medical consultation in London.—Reuter.

CLASH AT ZIONIST CONGRESS

6,000 POLICE MUSTERED.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Vienna.—The opening of the Zionist Congress here last night led to a clash with anti-Semitic elements. The police whose entire force totals 6000 have been mustered. Windows of cares were smashed. 15 demonstrators were injured. 80 demonstrators have been arrested.—Reuter.

18 INJURED.

106 PERSONS ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 18.

Vienna.—The police report that 106 persons have been arrested for rioting and interfering with the police during yesterday's anti-Semite disturbances and that 13 demonstrators and 5 police have been injured.—Reuter.

BELGIAN DEBT & U. S. A.

HOPE OF FINAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Plymouth (Vermont).—After a two hours' conference at the Presidential homestead with Mr. Mellon and Senator Smoot, who reported on the Belgian debt negotiations, President Coolidge in a statement to pressmen announced that progress was satisfactory, and no deadlock had developed.

The Conference will be reassembling tomorrow when the final agreement may be expected.—Reuter.

STRIKERS' PROCLAMATION.

ATTACK ON A DETECTIVE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Shanghai.—Strikers this morning attacked a Chinese detective and battered him with stools and chairs. The detective finally drew out his revolver and shot and wounded a cooly in the leg. Police rushed to the scene and restored order. A detachment of marines from H. M. S. "Conoord" is now guarding the Post Office. Strikers have issued a proclamation complaining that they are badly paid and compelled to work like cattle, while foreigners occupy superior positions and draw enormous salaries. A meeting of strikers has decided to withdraw the demand that only the Chinese should be employed in the Post Office after 1926.—Reuter.

MAJOR-GENERAL J. B. DICKSON DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The death has occurred of Major-General John Baillie Dickson.—Reuter's Special.

[Major-General John Baillie Dickson was born in 1842. He was on special service in the Zulu War (1879). He served on the Nile Expedition (1884-85), and was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and commanded the Regiment till 1893. He commanded the 4th Cavalry Brigade, S. Africa, in 1900. He was Lord of the Manor of Keevil.]

VALUE OF CHARKHA.

SOLUTION TO FAMINE PROBLEM.

GANDHIJI AT ROTARY CLUB.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed the Calcutta Rotary Club to-day on the economic and spiritual value of the *charkha*, Mr. F. E. James presiding. A large number of European ladies were also present. He said that India had 700,000 villages, the majority of them not served by any railway system at all. There was a time in India when the spinning wheel was regarded as the supplementary occupation of the population. The present agricultural population was nothing less than 85 per cent. of the whole and many of them had nothing to do for six months a year. Even the Viceroy could not afford to enjoy a long vacation like that. Famine was chronic in India and it was money famine and that was why he suggested that a supplementary occupation was necessary. The average income of an Indian according to Lord Curzon was not, in his time, more than Rs. 30 If the spinning wheel could add something to their income it would be a fortune to many. That was the economic aspect, and it would solve the problem of famine in the country.

Referring to the spiritual aspect of the *charkha*, Mr. Gandhi said it flowed naturally from the former. They industrialised India and he had no objection to their doing it in the English and the American fashion by covering it with factories, but there was a great deal of truth in the proverb "When Adam delved and Eve span who was then the gentleman". That was the time when men were really contented and there was a real brotherhood. The spinning wheel taught man the dignity of labour and brought peace of mind which no other occupation could.

Replying to Mr. A. T. Weston, Mr. Gandhi said that the millions of India could not weave but every one of them could spin. That was why he placed spinning in the forefront.—A. P.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS.

DELHI P. C. C.'S SUGGESTION.

DELHI, Aug. 17.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has suggested the names of Sjt. Arrabindo Ghose, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. V. J. Patel for the Presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress.—A. P.

COTTON-GROWING IN NEW S. WALES.

ENCOURAGEMENT BY GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Sydney.—Mr. Dunn, New South Wales Minister of Agriculture, declared that his Government would continue to encourage cotton-growing in New South Wales by guaranteeing the price even if the Federal Government's bounty was discontinued. Government would also continue to assist the growers by instructional work, supply of pure seed and experimentation to demonstrate the industry's commercial possibilities.—Reuter's Special.

PRESENT UNITED WORKERS' FRONT.

COMMUNIST APPEAL TO NATIONAL LABOURITES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

"Win soldiers and sailors from the Capitalists, cease attack on Communists, keep the front united and break the offensive of capitalism" are the concluding words of a letter of the Communist Party to the National Labour Party appealing for a united Workers' front. The letter urges the Labourites to open a campaign with the slogan: "Enlighten the rank and file of forces". The Communists have sent a similar letter to the General Committee of the Trade Union Congress.—Reuter's Special.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Profits due to a high bank rate, as illustrated in the case of the Imperial Bank of India are drawn attention to by a leader in the "Financial Times" which at the same time points out the reduction of reserve and other allocations, and remarks that with such disturbing fluctuations in its rate the only wonder is that the Bank is able to earn a profit sufficient to maintain its sixteen per cent dividend.—Reuter's Special.

REDUCTION OF PRICE OF SUGAR IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Melbourne.—An agreement has been concluded between the Federal and Queensland Governments reducing the wholesale price of sugar to retainers to £37 and one-third per ton for three years beginning from September 1st, extending the embargo on the importation of sugar during the same period and providing that sugar used in the manufacture of exportable goods shall be supplied at a price equivalent to the world's parity to enable the manufacturers to compete in the export trade with foreign rivals. The price will be determined by a representative committee.—Reuter's Special.

SITUATION IN THE C. P.

THE POLITICAL GROUPS.

SWARAJISTS AND MINISTERSHIP.

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

I.

We publish below the first of a series of articles in the course of which Our Special Commissioner sums up the results of his investigations on the spot of the present political situation in the Central Provinces and Berar:

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

The fact that the new Governor of the Central Provinces was successful in at least inducing the three leading members belonging to three different groups of his Legislative Council to talk over with him the question of accepting Ministerships has brought again into the limelight the working of political forces in the Berar and Central Provinces. Three years ago I had the good fortune of seeing the old C. P. Council at work just before the new elections came and swamped out the Moderate element and made Ministerships possible at the colossal salary of Rs. 2 year, that is, made them impossible. Last week I have had a chance of visiting again the centres of political activity in the Provinces, where Sir Montagu Butler hopes to make Dyarchy workable with the help of the division in feeling and outlook amongst the prominent leaders of public opinion. The remarkable thing about the C. P. situation is that it is the Berar situation. It is the political tactics of Berar which dominates the issue, and it is the political discipline and organised co-operation of the Berar group in the C. P. Council which have made Dyarchy so impossible again as a working machine of Government.

The Independent Mind.

Of course, if the Liberals in the C. P. and Berar had their way, things would go on smoothly, and the Transferred Departments would be working though not with any real profit to the tax-payer, but by the gracious consent of the Reserved half. But the gentlemen who expound their views in the "Hitawad" of Nagpur and advertise their opinions with melancholy uniformity of optimistic outlook on the floor of the C. P. Council and that of the Berar Legislative Committee find themselves suffering from one serious political short coming. All told, they cannot muster even ten good and true Liberals in the C. P. Council, and unlike our Moderates in the Bombay Council they have no hopes of depending upon any solid Government bloc in the shape of about forty somnolent representatives from Sindh, the buttress of our bureaucratic Government in the Bombay Presidency. In the C. P. Council there is no fixed Government bloc at present. The Swarajists have practically a clear majority. The Independents cannot secure a stable majority vote, simply on the strength of the nominated officials. So our Public Prosecutor and Co-operative Credit Rai or Khan Bahadurs who form the majority of the Liberal group can only look back wistfully to the good old days when the Swarajists were not there to obstruct and they could make learned orations to cajole and persuade the bureaucracy for the sake of giving a few more crumbs to the "nation building departments." Alas, the situation is entirely changed now, and a number of young men, highly educated and gifted with parliamentary talents have entered the Council as Swarajists. They showed immediately that they could obstruct. The young men now have changed their tactics and are willing to discuss the budget and pass the budget and the supplementary grants on their own merits. The Liberal thinks this is an improvement, but he is sorry to find that not a single one of the young men is willing to take up a ministership. Why?

The Political Groups.

The curious may find in the proceedings of the Berar Legislative Committee, the advisory body which met for the first time on July 15th last to discuss the passage of laws specially affecting Berar, the following illuminating passage during the debate on the "Draft Berar Land Revenue Code."

"Mr. R. M. Deshmukh—" ..... Sir, I anticipate a question—if it were your own Government what would you do?—Under my own Government, Sir, it is very difficult to say what I shall do. I might perhaps take up the Bolshevist principle or the Socialist principle and preach Land Nationalisation; it may be very likely that I could be on the side of my friends opposite here. But I would ask those friends of mine to wait till I have my own Government that I may call my own, and till then I would request them to help me secure that."

Rao Bahadur K. V. Brahma—"That position will be secured soon if the hon'ble member accepts the Ministership."

Here we come across the pathetic wail of the Independent or the Liberal, or the Moderate as his critics call him; the Swarajist will not accept the responsibility of office. The hon'ble member invited to do that did not, nor as recent events have shown, did any of his other friends for the very sufficient reason that the political conglomerate in the C. P. is so curiously blended together that it can only exist as a mere conglomerate, supporting the pillar of obstruction. The political groups are divided not only by language and custom, by territorial affinities and vocational differentiation, the unfortunate thing is that one section of them feels, and justifiably feels, that the other is being helped by making a deep inroad on the finances of the former. Why should the C. P. districts, which are notoriously poor, benefit at the expense of the abundant revenues of fertile Berar? So ask the Beraris, and their 17 representatives in the C. P. Legislative Council are united in asking this question and seeking redress. The eight Nationalist representatives from the Marathi speaking C. P. districts cannot shake off their linguistic affinity with Berar, and the Hindi speaking representatives from the Central Provinces as such find themselves in a hopeless minority of about 16 Nationalist members. Not one of these groups is able to entrust its leader with the task of forming a ministry unless it is willing to submit itself to the indignity of begging support from the official element. On that point I found Nationalist opinion solid. Not a single leader was willing to form a ministry which would have to beg for votes from nominated members. It is understandable then that a stable ministry is only possible when the 17 Berars and the 16 Hindis unite, depending upon the natural support of the Nationalists from the Marathi speaking C. P. Why did they not unite and pursue the policy of responsive co-operation?

(To be Continued.)

PIPERNO'S EXECUTION AND AFTER.

ITALO-AFGHAN DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Rome.—The Italo-Afghan dispute with regard to the execution of Piperno has at length been amicably settled after negotiations which were protracted owing to the slowness of the communications between the two countries. The Afghan Government has apologised to the Italian Legation at Kabul, the commandant of the Kabul police has been dismissed and an indemnity of £6,000 has been paid. The satisfactory settlement is attributed to the firmness of the Italian Government and the conciliatoriness of the Afghan Government. Sgr. Mussolini has telegraphed to the Amir of Afghanistan, expressing his satisfaction and hoping that the good Italo-Afghan relations will continue.—Reuter.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN GOVT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—The Socialist Congress, by an overwhelming majority, adopted the resolution proposed by M. Blum, opposing the party's participation in government. M. Renaudel headed the minority, which was in favour of participation.—Reuter.

COMPLAINT AGAINST BISHOP OF RANGOON.

RANGOON, August 17.

An application has been filed before the District Magistrate praying that the order of the Western Subdivisional Magistrate who dismissed the complaint of G. Joseph, Secretary of Special Committee, St. Gabriel's Church against the Bishop of Rangoon Rev. Kemp, and two European sergeants of charges of theft and house-breaking be set aside and that the complaint be forwarded to some other Magistrate for disposal on the following among other grounds:—That the Magistrate erred in law in making an enquiry in the absence of the complainant, the Magistrate having held that the accused can at the most be convicted of technical offences erred in dismissing the complaint, disquisition of the Magistrate on points of ecclesiastical law were premature and unnecessary, further the Magistrate failed to realise that the first accused was only a trustee of St. Gabriel's Church and its appurtenances and the congregation had rights and interests of beneficiaries.

The District Magistrate has called for the proceedings of the lower Court.—A. P.

A HEAVY SESSION.

TWO DAYS FOR MUDDIMAN REPORT

BUSINESS BEFORE ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

The elected Presidentship of the Assembly is one of the most important spheres in which an Indian is being called upon to act. Though the winter session of the Assembly is to be opened by the Viceroy on the 20th both the houses do not meet for regular business till 25th. The members of the Assembly will have a holiday on the 21st to enable them to make up their mind finally as to whom they are going to vote for elevation to the Chair of the House. As the election takes place on a Saturday, the members will have a day off on Sunday and will return on Monday to see their new President installed and his predecessor retire. The day will naturally be used to offering congratulations to the new incumbent and expression of thanks and gratitude to the outgoing President.

BUSINESS BEFORE HOUSE.

Regular business in both the houses will commence from Tuesday, the 25th. It will be a particularly heavy programme that they will have to push through during the session. Especially in the field of legislation will the work be heavy. There are about half a dozen official bills and much larger number of non-official bills already pending before the legislature. These include bills relating to Trade Unions, Court Fees, Provident Fund, Indian Succession, Carriage of Goods by Sea, and Contempt of Court. The programme for their disposal has not yet been finally drawn up but it is probable that the Government will move the consideration and passage of all these during the session. As regards the Contempt of Courts Bill it seems Government intends to ask for a select committee to examine its provisions. In view of the opposition in the press against this measure its fate is doubtful. The new bills for introduction are just above twenty and though some of them (like those to validate provincial legislation on Gurdwaras, Oudh Chief Court and Children's Act in Madras, Bombay and Bengal) are merely of a formal nature, there are others which are both controversial and non-controversial. Among the former may be classed the bills to give effect to the recommendations of the Muddiman Committee. An interesting discussion is likely to take place on the bill to provide against corrupt practices in legislative bodies by amending the Indian Penal Code. Then there are three bills to give effect to some of the Rankin Committee's recommendations which have already been accepted by the Government. The bills relating to opium, salt, coal grading and insurance companies, criminal tribes and bills amending Merchant Shipping Act, Naturalization Act and Limitation Act are also expected to be introduced soon. The majority of these will be introduced in the Assembly while some will be introduced in the Council of State. The presidency Towns Insolvency Bill will probably introduced and circulated. Otherwise the Government plan seems to be to push through as much programme as possible by asking both houses to pass practically all the new bills to be introduced this session. As regards non-official bills two days have been allotted for their discussion but it is doubtful whether much progress will be made in this sphere too. If chance comes about four new bills might be introduced. Among these, bills amending Sedition Section and Section 144 and providing for reservation of coastal traffic to Indian vessels have already been favoured by ballot. As regards non-official bills already on the anvil the most contentious perhaps stand in the name of Mr. Patel.

TWO DAYS FOR MUDDIMAN REPORT.

Two days have been allotted for non-official resolutions. The members need not, however, ballot for the Reform resolution as the Government intends to set apart two days in the first week of September to enable a full discussion on the Muddiman Report.

The Council of State will also be given a day for the purpose after the Assembly discusses the Report. Then again if the Tariff Board's Report regarding steel industry is ready Government will towards the end of the session, try to take the Assembly's sanction on the proposal of the Tariff Board. Supplementary demands for grants are also as usual expected to be presented.

Meetings of Standing Finance Committee last month pushed through a good deal of work in this connection and some more meetings may be held before the Assembly is called upon to vote Supplementary Funds. As planned so far, the session will end on 17th September and considering the programme both legislative and otherwise it is expected to be one of the heaviest autumn sessions since the constitution of the Reformed Central Legislature.

The new members who will be sworn in the Council of State on the 20th or subsequent date are Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir William Currie, Mr. L. L. Parsons, Mr. B C. Sen and Mr. K. C. Roy.

The new members who will be sworn in the Legislative Assembly are Sir Willoughby Carey, Syed Majid Baksh, Mr. G. P. Roy Dewan Bahadur T. Vijayaraghavachariar Mr. V. Pandurang Rao, Mr. R. G. Gordon, Mr. C. W. Gurner, Mr. A. Langley, Mr. E. Gordon, Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Mr. L T. Maguire and Mr. C. B. Charters.

YESTERDAY'S BALLOT.

As a result of the ballot held to-day for non-official resolutions to be moved on the 2nd September in the Assembly, Mr. Ali Muzaman Choudhury has drawn the first motion for the transfer of Sylhet and Cachar to Bengal, Mr. Haji Wajiuddin comes next with a resolution relating to the prohibition of liquor. A resolution on the recruitment to the Indian Medical Service will be moved by Mr. Ismail Khan Mr. V. J. Patel stands fourth on the list and has a resolution for the imposition of protective customs duty on cheap cloth imported into India in his name. Pandit Shyamlal Nehru has the fifth resolution for the removal of disqualifications of political prisoners.

The Independent Party of the Legislative Assembly held an informal discussion regarding the election of the president of the Legislative Assembly in succession to Sir Frederick Whyte. There will be another meeting, to-morrow.

The select committee on the Trade Union Bill held a long sitting to-day.—A. P.

GIGANTIC FINANCIAL DEAL.

MANNESMANN'S PROPERTY IN MOROCCO

TO BE BOUGHT OVER BY SYNDICATE.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Berlin.—Reuter learns that a gigantic financial deal, probably the biggest after the war, is at present being negotiated whereby the Anglo-American Syndicate, names of members of which are not disclosed, will purchase the entire property of Messrs. Mannesmann Brothers in the Spanish zone in Morocco and the Riff. The vast property includes harbour works at Alhucemas and elsewhere, zinc, sulphur and other mines and large tracts of agricultural land. The reason for the sale is, reportedly, the unsettled situation in the country owing to which the Mannesmanns are not seeing any prospect of carrying on without political complications. Besides, the Mannesmanns intend concentrating their activities in the Balkans.—Reuter.

OPERATION ON LARGE SCALE

TO REDUCE DSOUL COUNTRY.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Paris.—A communique from Fez says that on August 17th operation on a large scale began for the purpose of reducing the Dsoul country. With a view to cleaning up the Jebel country, artillery and aircraft are intensively engaged in the Riff centres.—Reuter.

DRUSES HAND OVER 40 FRENCH PRISONERS.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Paris.—A Telegram from Beirut says that the Druses have handed over forty French prisoners.—Reuter.

DENIAL OF GENERAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Paris.—A telegram from Deirut states that the handling over of prisoners was the result of negotiations confined to this purpose, but the reports that a general agreement has been concluded with the Druses is denied.—Reuter.

STINNES' AFFAIRS.

AMERICAN FIRM ENTERS INTO CONTRACT.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Berlin.—While Herr Edmund Stinnes is continuing his efforts to get financial assistance from the Prussian Government to prevent the closing down of his motor works, it is reported that a representative of a big American automobile concern is entering into contract with the Stinnes with a view to the purchase of cheap cars which are badly needed in Germany. Meanwhile, workers are still deliberating. Herr Edmund Stinnes' offer though they have not received the last week's wages fully.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE ARRIVES AT BUENOS AIRES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

Buenos Aires.—Escorted by the Argentine navy and also aeroplanes and steamers bearing the parties of British, French and others, the Prince of Wales arrived here to-day on board the "Curlew" and was enthusiastically welcomed.—Reuter's Special.

A NOISY WELCOME.

Buenos Aires.—The Prince of Wales was accorded a noisy welcome amidst crashing salutes of Argentinian warships, whistles of a score of vessels in the harbour, the drone of aeroplanes circling overhead and the shouts of welcome in the packed main street through which the Prince slowly drove amid a shower of flowers, not to mention the clicking of inevitable cameras and kinematographs. The city in the evening was brilliantly illuminated. The Prince was entertained at a banquet at Government House which was followed by a tattoo.—Reuter.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SUBURBS.

REVIEW OF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI).

As a representative of the Suburban District in the last Bombay Legislative Council, I came in intimate contact with the residents of different suburbs, I found that there was dissatisfaction with the administration of local affairs by the officialised Notified Area Committee. By means of questions, resolutions, budget discussions, interviews and correspondence with the Minister and his secretary, I drew the attention of Government and the Council to the demand of the suburban residents for a popular form of municipal administration. Government had beore them the resolutions and representations of some of these suburban areas but were slow to take any action on them owing to the desire of Development officers to let these committees continue as they were till Development Schemes had well advanced. It was the highhanded action of the official chairman of the Borivali Notified Area Committee against the late Sir N. G. Chandavarkar that forced the hands of Government and they appointed the present Committee in May last year.

Stone for Bread.

It can be safely inferred from the note of Mr. Masani, that Mr. Carter the late Development officer, seems to have a hand in the composition of the Committee and its questionaire for 5 out of 9 members are connected with the Development Department either as officers or as members of its Suburban Committee. Ten Notified Areas, who are the really agreed party, have only two representatives; Bandra which had no grievance of its own had also two representatives. Naturally the report will be found to be unsatisfactory by the Suburban residents who would have liked to see more members like Messrs. Masani and Daphtary on the Committee. The composition of the Committee being unsatisfactory the result is that when we asked for bread we get a stone. No doubt we shall have popularly elected local bodies but even there while everywhere in the Presidency the Government recognises the principle of four-fifth elected majority, the Committee recommends only a two-thirds majority in the suburbs, thus branding them as unfit for equality with moffusil local bodies. But Mr. Daphtary rightly voices our opinion when he states in his able minute of dissent that "franchise alone is not self-Government. The Committee has another misgiving about our capacity to manage our local affairs. It fears that without a supervising central body, the several local bodies will not be successful in carrying out schemes of public requirements such as education, water supply, public health, main roads, and building regulations. Even a strong champion of local self-Government like Mr. Masani seeing the existing slums and the unhealthy state of some of the suburbs under the officialised Notified Area Committees, despairs of our being able to prevent these in future without a strong central body with executive and co-ordinating functions over the head of several local bodies. It is no doubt true that there are certain big schemes like drainage and sewage which require the co-operation of several local bodies but this can be done by the Collector or other Government Department concerned without having a permanently constituted central body like the County Council which would only mean more taxation and frictions between it and the local bodies. The suburbs are neither ripe for being merged in Bombay nor to have a County Council. Their prime and immediate necessity is popular elected local bodies. Let them function for sometime by themselves and let the local Self-Government Department guide and watch their workings. The Development Department which is rightly called a special bureaucracy by Mr. Masani, being a Reserved Department is unfit to supervise local bodies which are under a Minister. Let the several Government departments concerned advise and help these bodies as they do in the moffusil where smaller town municipalities than Andheri, Ville Parle and Santa Cruz manage their own affairs without a central supervising body. None of the non-official committee members except Mr. Pradhan has the experience of local bodies in the districts. Besides Bandra and Ghatkoper municipalities have worked without such central body and why should the committee distrust residents of Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri, Malad and Borivali. So the idea of a Country Council at the present state of our development is premature, costly and likely to lead to friction.

Future of Santa Cruz.

The next question is of Santa Cruz. The Committee had before it the public opinion of the residents against absorption into Bandra; and yet that opinion is set aside and the interested resolution of the Bandra Municipality is given a greater importance. That shows that the Committee has worked on pre-conceived ideas and not on evidence before it. Now it is the duty of the residents of Santa Cruz to protest against this action of the Committee and to show at the time of the referendum that they are against absorption in Bandra. The next question for Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and Andheri is whether to have separate suburban committees as proposed for Malad and Borivli. Mr. Mrsani's opinion in this respect is very valuable. People ought to be roused to the consciousness of their solidarity and be stirred to active co-operation as a first step to the growth of the spirit of nationhood. These three villages are a mile apart, their problems are homogenous. The three together with Juhu and Versova, will have a population of 26,000 souls and as such it will be a town municipality as big as Bandra. We can then have efficient local administration with a chief officer, a health officer, engineer and the like for which we shall get Government grant. Combined we can have efficient staff, each separate can have only petty officials. I hope, therefore, the people of these places will rise above parochial views and combine to have a joint model suburban municipality. Malad and Kandevli ought to have a joint municipality of their own and so also Borivali, Let developed villages have panchayats under a district Board which should also administer other rural areas Mr. Masani is right in emphesising this and ought to be supported. Mr. Rebello's idea of creating a separate taluka for the whole Bharavi island is excellent and ought to be worked out.

Let the residents of the suburbs read the report and the instructive minutes of Messrs. Masani and Daphtary. The latter is right in interpreting suburban life and its wants. It is more costly than life in Bombay. Municipal taxation should be as low as possible consistent with considerations of sanitation, light, roads, medical aid and education. We do not want terrible roads as in Bombay; we do not want an up-to-date hospital. We want small municipal dispensaries with first-aid appliances. We do not want a fire brigade but small fire-extinguishing machines. When we work for some years our local bodies with only Government supervision and guidance as in other districts, we shall think of a County Council if necessity arises. At present let it be only a dream.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Committee to report on the re-organization of Local-Self-Government in Salsette was appointed in May 1924. Even after fourteen months, the Government of Bombay is unable to arrive at any definite conclusion regarding the same, and now they have decided to ascertain local opinion on various proposals of the Committee and have asked the Collector, Suburban District, to take a referendum of house-holders of different areas and report the result to the Government within three months.

I fail to understand what prompted the Government to decide to take a referendum of house-holders only. The heading given in to-day's "Times of India" "Inhabitants to be consulted" is quite misleading. By "householders" I mean house-owners and not tenants. Is it the proper way, Sir, of ascertaining local opinion? And of what worth will that referendum be, when a great majority of the population consisting of the tenants' class is left out? Will it in any way reflect the real public opinion? Certainly not. Moreover, who are the real sufferers. It is the poor tenants class, which has got to submit to insanitary conditions while the rich landlords can make themselves comfortable any-where they live. Secondly, the landlords do not pay the housetaxes out of their own pockets, but it is the much neglected and un-cared for tenants who have to bear the incidence of taxation (except of course in some cases). I, therefore, appeal to the "public bodies" in the suburbs to hold public meetings and pass resolutions requesting the Government to take a referendum at least of those who would be enfranchised under the District Municipal Act, according to the Government's new policy. I am glad to note that the Lokamanya Seva Sangha, Vile Parla, is moving in this direction.

I desire to make another very important suggestion in this connection. The population in the suburbs is rapidly increasing and the problem of Local Self-Government affecting the very future of ourselves and our children, though complicated it may be, must be immediately solved. The present report published by the Government is disappointing and satisfies nobody. I, therefore, suggest that a Conference of the representatives of the towns and villages in the suburbs should be immediately called to suggest a definite scheme, to the Government, of Local Self-Government in the Salsette. The Committee appointed by the Government has collected valuable information, which could be made use of.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee may take the initiative in the matter; otherwise the Lokamanya Seva Sangha, Vile Parla, will I am sure, willingly undertake the organization of such a conference if the idea is favoured by the residents in the suburbs.—Yours, etc.

S. M. DESHPANDE.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

SESSIONS COMMENCE ON NOV. 9

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

It has been definitely decided that the next session of the Chamber of Princes will be held at Delhi from the 9th to 14th November.—A. P.

CONDOLENCE OF DELHI C. C.

DELHI, Aug. 17.

The Delhi Congress Committee at a meeting held passed a resolution of condolence at the death of Mr. C. R. Das and Sir Surendranath Banerjee.—A. P.

OFFICAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. T. M. Ainscolgh and Colonel Bhola Nauth lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The Skeen committee held a sitting at Simla on Tuesday, attended, among others, by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. T. M. Ainscough and Colonel Bhola Nauth lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The Governor of Bombay gave a dance at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

The King and Queen of Belgium will visit India from 11th September to 15th October. The visit, according to Their Majesties' desire, will be treated as private.

FUSION OF CULTURES.

LET EAST AND WEST MARCH TOGETHER.

NEED OF PRESENT TIME.

SIR C. SETALVAD'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The Convocation of the University of Bombay for conferring degrees upon new graduates was held on Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, Sir Leslie Wilson, the Chancellor presiding. The gallery and the hall were packed to its utmost capacity by fellows, graduates and visitors and the Vice-Chancellor was applauded several times by the audience.

Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor in his address dwelt at length on five principal needs of the Bombay University, viz., larger teaching staff, concentration of colleges in a University quarter, new schools of journalism and technology, and need of extending benefits of university culture to town population.

After the Chancellor conferred the degrees upon various successful candidates and presented them with prizes and medals amidst cheers the Registrar presented the annual report.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

The Vice-Chancellor, in course of his address, said:—

The University Reform Committee appointed by our Government have been at their labour of love, for nearly one year, and have just published their report, which, is I may presume to say so, has in abundance the merits of a businesslike statement, inspired in every chapter by high ideals applied to the complex realities of our educational organism with great practical acumen. Under its proposals the University will undertake all post-graduate teaching and research work and by appropriate changes in its constitution come into close association and contact with the various interests, civic, commercial and industrial, of this great city and further will enlarge the scope of its work and influence by the establishment of the faculties of Technology and Fine Arts. I cannot conceive of better material for the statesmen of our Presidency to try their young legislative ardour upon. It will not be the fault of the Report of the University Reform Committee, if the Bill going to be based upon it, fails to be either thorough or progressive. And I do hope that the general discussion of matters educational that has already begun not only in our midst but also in the press and on the platform outside, will grow in volume and in range, as the Bill comes before our Legislature and that it will grow still more, until the finished Act emerges a living seed capable of propelling the vivifying sap right upto the topmost leaf and twig and flower and fruit of our gigantic Tree of Education, which is itself the secular Tree of Life for all communities modern as well as progressive.

Assuming merely for the sake of argument that the teachers, lecturers and professors we have are able men and of the right stamp, even our best High Schools and Colleges to-day do not possess a staff adequate in numbers. And as we go higher on the educational ascent, this general deficiency in numbers becomes a still more striking deficiency in variety and in proficiency. Take a member of the Indian Educational Service who has just completed his first ten years of service, and note how he has been employed during this period. The first two years, let us say, he acted as a Junior Professor of English, taking the place of the permanent incumbent who had gone on furlough. The next three years he spends as a Junior Professor of History and Economics, taking classes in Indian Administration (4 hours a week) a period of Indian History (4 hours), Modern English History, political and constitutional (4 hours) and perhaps the prose texts of the B. A. Compulsory English (1 or 2 hours). He has also to correct the fortnightly compositions of the students the numbers varying with the size of his College and the interest and the quality of this particular task also varying inversely as the numbers. Add the test and terminal examinations work as also the work done and the time given in connection with the games, hostels, social life, and the debating and other clubs incidental to all college life. A Senior Professor of History or of English going on furlough for two years, our young member of the I. E. S. leaves the former classes and subjects yet again, for a round of similar routine, but connected with different subjects. And he is lucky if in the 8th year of his career, he becomes the Senior Professor either of English or of History and could at length devote himself to one set of subjects and one only, for the rest of his official life. And even then, and this is my point, our system necessarily fails to help even our best men in obtaining the highest mastery in any subject, by compelling them to try for a high proficiency in too many subjects at once.

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

Referring to School of Journalism, he said:—

Our University has a School of Sociology. And its School of Economics and the Sydenham College of Commerce deal with economical science pure and applied in some of its highest branches. Our Arts Colleges have schools of history and politics and philosophy and ethics. Out of these elements rearranged in proper proportions and with suitable additions, a new school of great importance to modern life could be set up. A school for the training up of Journalists desirous of following their profession in the spirit of public service, with a high sense of the sanctity of truth and determined to give fair play to all parties and persons, intelligent and responsible exponents of the views they hold themselves, but at the same time religiously tolerant to all others however divergent from their own, is I submit a great need. I do not wish to minimise the difficulties of the task. But with the increasing influence of the Press in our midst, the duty of trying to bring into existence a class of Journalists of high character and ideals, is one that the University cannot long continue to overlook.

I have placed this School of Journalism first in my suggestions not only because of the pressing problem of supplying to the country Journalists who might follow their calling as a *liberal* profession in the highest sense of the term, but also because I feel certain that students of the right stamp would join it, as soon as a suitable course combining the history, philosophy and ethics of journalism with sound practical training in some of its lines could be laid down with the necessary tests and degrees. And I have placed it first also for this reason that for a beginning on sound lines and on a scale necessarily small and tentative at first, it seems to me that we need no more than one fully qualified professor with say two lecturers and perhaps four fellows and readers under him.

TECHNOLOGY.

I come now to our need of a college of technology, which, though the third and last, is the most important of my suggestions, connected with my conviction that the true line of evolution is to try to develop our University into an Urban centre of the highest intellectual culture and scientific advance. The idea was first mooted by the Bombay Committee on Technical and Industrial Education 1922, and our Reform Committee have developed it into a concrete proposal, that, in the beginning such a college should undertake four branches only, viz., Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Textile Industries and Applied Chemistry. They estimate for this limited scheme a capital expenditure of about fifty lakhs, and a recurring annual expenditure of about three lakhs and a half. But of course as India develops agriculture and forestry, mining and shipbuilding, the needs of ordinary production and transport, as also of our army and our navy, would require the addition of one knows not how many departments, decade by decade. I should not be surprised if this offshoot of our University, once planted, might prove so vigorous that it rapidly outgrew the parent tree in bulk and in height, in costliness and in the amount and value of the material service it was able to render to the community at large.

FUSION OF CULTURES.

Continuing he said:—

Our Eastern culture has the tradition of retiring from the world and its turmoils; it cloistered itself in secluded halls and cells in the heart of the virgin forest and the philanthropy of the mundane world sought it out and built for those celebrated Universities of the past, Nalanda and Takshashila and Ellora, each an immortal name with its distinctive history and associations. But life was easy in those remote ages. The world was vast in those days. The population was scarce in those times. Mankind has become far more numerous now, the world has both filled up and become incomparably smaller, the East and the West and the North and the South jostle one another now-a-days in every spot, and the struggle for existence has become more acute. The bare necessaries of food and clothing and warmth have now to be produced on a vast scale and perpetually interchanged and diversified and transformed. Even agriculture has got to become more and more resourceful varied and intensive and even agriculturists have got to combine in order to obtain on the one hand the best science and the best implements for their occupation and on the other hand the best markets for their produce. Spinning golden threads of philosophy invulnerable because inexhaustible is no longer the sole or even the principal function of the deepest and subtlest human intellect. Culture as a joy and pride and a beauty in itself or as a solace and a consolation, is a thing of the past. In the East as well as in the West the highest thought and the greatest faculty have to be continuously applied to the complex and arduous labours of bringing the bounty of Nature into the homes of the least favoured of our teeming millions. The transcendent Peace that is the note of the East can no longer be won except through the prior acquisition of that Plenty which is the distinguishing note of the pushful and energetic West. Our Universities must become the conduits through which we have to pour into our land the Western mastery of Nature and all her productive and healing secrets. Born to the severe international competition of the modern age, it is thus alone that we even in the East can hope to attain to that Peace of the Soul, which to our remote forefathers was as the breath of their nostrils. It is only when the East and the West can march together as equal comrades, in the realms of applied science and co-operative organisation that the East can hope to teach her perennial secret *Mantra* of *Shanti* to the unquiet West. This is perhaps the most valuable and the most outstanding of the many lessons which our world-renowned poet and seer Rabindranath Tagore has been trying to teach in a hundred ways, through prose and verse, in tale and song and drama, in beautifully constructed plots and philosophies and in cadences infinite in variety but each and all reverberating to this basic harmony. It had been my hope to have here in our midst on this occasion the venerable Sage himself to deliver his teaching to us from his own lips. It seemed to me that I could best serve our University on this occasion by standing aside and bringing about if only for a brief moment a historic contact between our University with his magnetic personality. But it was not to be. Rabindranath Tagore has been ordered complete rest and a change by his anxious doctors. And all I can give you this evening instead of his living voice and personality, is a brief message, which he has sent to the students of this University with which therefore I will now conclude.

"I feel sorely grieved when I find a considerable number of our young men of the present day ready to repudiate western culture, rendering themselves intellectually untouchable in the civilised community. They ought to know that only the mind that is crudely primitive suspiciously barricades itself against all contact of truth to which, by chance, it is not accustomed. Such a mind may be compared to the fiercely unreceptive desert which allows rain clouds from alien horizons to pass over it without drawing its due share of tribute from them. Man's highest privilege is to be able to claim as his rightful inheritance all that is great and true appearing in any part of his world and at any period of his history. It is a truism to say that our wealth of culture attains its perfection through its free access to foreign contributions just as the material wealth of a country reaches its greatness not merely from whatever it can produce within its own boundaries, but also from what it can import from the larger world outside. It is because our inmost truth lies in *the fundamental unity of man* that we can not properly know ourselves unless we know others, and, therefore, if being afraid of losing the sorry distinction of our intellectual solitude, we closely shut our mind against free ventilation of ideas that flow from shore to shore, we also shut out the only light that can reveal to ourselves the universal significance of our own culture."

After this the gathering dispersed.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—After the appearance of my second letter in your issue of the 3rd inst. side by side with that of "Co-operator," I do not at all think that your readers require any lengthy refutation of the specious arguments used by "Co-operator" to bolster up the case for binding down the tenants of the Andheri Society to their tenements for life. There are, however, a few patent misstatements of facts made by "Co-operator" which, unless contradicted, may pass for truth and mislead your readers.

In the first place, in his indecent attempt to discover my indentity, "Co-operator" has let his amagination run riot and has thrown mud at all and sundry, I have said "indecent," because "Co-operator" does not seem to realise that it is possible to discuss principles without indulging in personalities. He is grossly unfair to the gentleman he reviles because "Co-operator" knows that the latter is unable to defend himself in the press.

"Co-operator" is guilty of a second perversion of facts when he asserts that "a good many of the applications for vacation of the tenements have poured in" after the gentleman's resignation from the managing committee. The resignation, in fact, has followed and not preceded the applications. The resignation is the inevitable consequence of nearly 20 months' patient but vain attempt to rouse the managing committee as well the Registrar to a sense of the growing hardships of a good many of the tenant members.

The third misstatement of fact is made by "Co-operator" when he asserts that "In the Andheri society they (tenants) are even allowed to vacate permanently on their proving that they are unable to live in those tenements for reasons of health, finances or transfer, etc". I have only to refer to the instance cited by me in my last letter to give the lie direct to this statement.

"Co-operator" does not seem to realise that if what he says is true, the entire ground under his main contention, namely, that the relationship between a tenant and his tenement is as sacred and binding for life as that of "husband and wife", is cut off. The comparison of tenancy with matrimony, besides being bad in taste, is absurd in the extreme. Tenements, even in a copartnership society, are sublet, transferred etc., but are wives disposed of in that fashion anywhere outside Mormonland? The very fact that the rules of the Andheri Society provide for permanent vacation of the tenements cuts at the root of the "Co-operator's" argument that the binding to remain in the tenement is of a lifelong and permanent character. My complaint is not so much against the rules, defective as they are, as against the manner in which they are abused by the committee. "Cooperator" and everybody including the present Registrar know very well that the Andheri society and its tenancy rules are modelled almost exactly after the model housing society at Gamdevi. It is simple untruth to assert that the tenant members were given to understand that they would be tried down for life to their tenements. I challenge "Co-operator" and any persons of his thinking to induce even half a dozen friends of his to join the Andreri society or any new one under conditions such as he contemplates. As for his contention that the tenements were built specially and solely for the applicants, he might as well ask your readers to believe that the tenements built by the societies at Gamdevi and Santa Cruz were built solely for the original applicants there. Every one knows that neither their managing committees nor the Registrar dare raise that pretence. Was the Andheri society alone conceived by its promoters on a unique and unheard of basis leaving the entire constitution of the society to be twisted, tortured and even murdered at the sweet will of the managing committee that would be in power for the time being?

Lastly, I wish "Co-operator" had refrained from referring to the "gazetted officer and an M.A. in addition", who is an ex-secretary of the society, to bolster up his case. Would it surprise "Co-operator" to be told that this gentleman more than a year ago, seeing the incompatibility of even the existing tenancy rule and the hardships it was entailing, was prepared to see it modified and had solemnly promised one of the members of the society that in case the latter moved an amendment definitely limiting the liability of the tenant to six months he would support that amendment? This gazetted officer and "back-bone of the society," as "Co-operator" calls him, obviously did not subscribe, at any rate then, to the preposterous view that the partnership between a tenant of the society and his tenement was originally meant to be as sacrosanct as that between "husband and wife".—Yours etc.

ANTI-CO-OPERATOR.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

"LIBERALS WON'T SACRIFICE THEIR CONVICTIONS."

SIR T. B. SAPRU ON POLITICAL UNITY

CALCUTTA, August 18.

In the course of an interview Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru said that so long as the Liberal Party was not called upon to sacrifice its convictions in essential matters it would have no objection to co-operating with any other party. Efforts were being made, he said, to put more life and vigour into the Liberal Party and he thought they would have a successful session of the Liberal Federation in Calcutta. Sir Tej Bahadur presumed that the Swarajists would deliver a severe attack on Lord Birkenhead's speech, but whether they would actually do anything to frame a constitution and invite others to co-operate with them was more than what he could say. From the information which he had received he could say that Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill had attracted some attention in influential quarters and he would not feel surprised if some members of the Liberal Party did press that bill, not that he expected that that bill had any chance in the present House of Commons. Sir Tej Bahadur said he did not anticipate that after the defeat of Mrs. Besant's bill Government were likely to introduce a measure of their own which would advance India's constitutional position appreciably. The utmost they might do was to introduce an amending bill next year to give legislative effect to some of the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee. Possibly one or two recommendations might lead to some improvement, but the help there was a world of difference between the points of view of the Majority and the Minority Committee.—A. P.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

MADRAS, August 18.

On the motion of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Leader of the house, the Council unanimously passed a resolution placing on record the expression of its sincere regret at the death of Sir Theagaraya Chetty and deep sympathy with the members of his family. The speaker also referred to the great loss sustained by the country during the last few months in deaths of leaders like Sir Surendranath Bannerjea, C. R. Das, Sir Subramania Iyyar and others.

The resolution was passed unanimously, all standing.

The whole of this afternoon was devoted by the house to the discussion of demands for supplementary grants under various heads and these being disposed of the Council adjourned till to-morrow.

The President announced before the house adjourned that His Excellency the Governor had disallowed Mr. Venkatarama Iyengar's adjournment motion regarding Lord Birkenhead's speech on the ground that the subject matter of the motion was not the primary concern of Government.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Sradh ceremony of Sir Surendranath Banerjea was performed on Sunday by his son Mr. Bhabasankar Banerjea at Barackpore when many hundreds of people were present including Lord Sinha, Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani besides a large number of offisials and gentry of the city.—A.P.

Lucknow, Aug. 17th.—A note on the epidemics of plague, cholera and smallpox in the United Provinces for the week ended 8th instant has been published by the Director of Public Health. Deaths reported from plague during the week under report were 22 against 15 in the previous week. The districts of Aligarh, Azamgarh, Basti, Meerut and Muttra reported 3, 1, 2, 3, and 12 deaths respectively during the week under review, other districts being free from the disease.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Lalmonirhat, E. B. Railway, wires from Dinhata under date 17th August:—With reference to my wire of the 13th instant, the line has been repaired. Through communication was restored at 10.10 a.m. to-day. Normal train service has been resumed.—A. P.

STUDIES IN RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH.

(BY G. M. CHAKRDEO.)

Indian poverty has latterly attracted considerable attention from the public both here and abroad; and thoughtful men are engaging themselves now and then in finding out remedies towards its mitigation. The writer has been having his humble share in this endeavour for the past few years, as applied to the amelioration of the unhappy conditions of our rural areas. In the scientific approach towards the solution of the problem we are quite in the new field and the problem is as yet unexplored to any extent; nor would I have ventured any pronouncement until the whole of my research results were ready for publication. But certain reputed workers whose opinion is highly valued in some important quarters, have already published their limited results indirectly relating to this topic giving certain data and suggesting some definite conclusions. The latter, as the writer humbly thinks, do not appear to sustain an examination and are likely if allowed to pass current, to prove detrimental to the best interests of the Indian ryot in general and the rural community in particular.

METERIAL FACTS.

Quoting, from our various data collected from the rural areas in general, facts apertaining to even one single village and thus bringing ourselves in line with the basis on which the workers referred to above proceeded, the conditions present marvellous disclosures which are as follows:—

1. "Land and its Divisions":—Total area 1,480 acres. Agricultural land 1,162 acres of common Deccan soil. 825 acres of the latter under actual cultivation and the rest fallow. "Gairan", the public gazing ground is 40 acres. The Gamthan residential centre of the village occupies 13 acres. And the remainder is under reserve for one purpose or another and so not open for any public use.

2. "Population and Ownership":—The number of souls is 850 spread over 144 families. Of the latter 71 are agriculturists 38 non-agriculturists, 31 immigrant tenants and 4 unclassed. Now let us see how the actual ownership is spread over this body of inhabitants with respect to each of the factors:—shelter, holdings, crops, and other materias possessions.

(a) Shelter:—These are 144 tenements (messing groups) lodged in 136 quarters spread over 66 different horses including 15 wadas of very spacious accommodation. Each quarters maintains on an average 4 khans of 10.10 ft. This means that the population has 64 sq. ft. of living room per soul of man, woman and child.

(b) Holdings:—There are 154 pieces (survey numbers) distributed among the people and the acreage mentioned above. The commonest size of the holding is between 5 to 15 acres. They are 50 in number. Those between 1 to 5 acres stand next, numbering 44. Single survey numbers shared by different owners are 27 only and average size of such survey numbers is between 38 gunthas and 13 acres each with 2 to 7 partners sharing its possession. Single owners possessing several survey numbers at different places are only 41. This shows that average sized uniform holdings of single survey numbers are equally prominant with the rest; that a good number of the remaining, too, is either under same ownership or though under different ownership yet pretty near earh other to afford their working co-operation.

(c) Crops:—825 acres of net cropped area under cultivation grew on them as many as 22 different crops of which jowar and bajri are staple. The acreage under each is distributed as follows:—

Jowar and Bajri .....KK	750 acres.
Tur and Udid	35 acres.
Ten other crops occupy each less than	4 acres.
Eight other crops	1 acre.

This gives on an average one acre a piece each head of the village. And the crop yield thetre of is barely sufficient only for one third of their yearly requirements only for food; and these just square with the yearly net profits of the landholder.

(d) Possessions:—The possessions of agriculturists consist chiefly of cattle and implements—these are their very essential means of existence. The relative position of the villagers in this respect for 1920 and 1910 is represented in the following table. The evident down—sweep of material wealth of this community will be quite clear therefrom. Figures for 1915 are also given just to indicate the passing phase in this process of deterioration.

Kind of stock or implements cows, 1910, 96; 1915, 87; 1920, 120; remarks 25 per cent. increase over 1910.

Kind of stock or implements, cow-calves, 1910, 54; 1915, 120; 1920, 35; remarks 25 per cent. increase over 1910.

Kind of stock or implements, plough bullocks, 1910, 161; 1915, 104; 1920, 81; remarks 50 per cent. decrease.

Kind of stock or implements, (small) bulls, 1910, 27; 1915, 29; 1920, 51; remarks 100 per cent. increase.

Kind of stock or implements, buffaloes, 1910, 13; 1915, 15; 1920, 21; remarks 50 per cent. increase.

Kind of stock or implements, buffaloes-calves, 1910, 10; 1915, 18; 1920, 2; remarks 50 per cent. increase.

Kind of stock or implements, goats, 1910, 88; 1915, 130; 1920, 73.

Kind of stock or implements, pigs, 1910, nil; 1915, 0; 1920, 40; remarks new additions.

Kind of stock or implements, asses, 1910, 0; 1915, 4; 1920, 9; remarks new increasing 50 per cent.

Kind of stock or implements, sheep, 1910, 0; 1915, 0; 1920, 1.

Kind of stock or implements, ponies, 1910, 2; 1915, 0; 1920, 0; remarks disappeared.

Kinds of stock or implements, ploughs (big), 1910, 19; 1915, 2; 1920, 10; remarks 50 per cent. decrease.

Kind of stock or implements, ploughs (small), 1910, 0; 1915, 16; 1920, 1; remarks 50 per cent. decrease.

Kind of stock or implements, carts (for load), 1910, 0; 1915, 32; 1920, 31; remarks 33 per cent. decrease.

Kind of stock or implements carts (conveyance), 1910, 48; 1915, 2; 1920, 1; remarks 33 per cent. decrease.

Number of families sharing them, 1910, 67; 1915, 69; 1920, 107; remarks 50 per cent. increase.

Now mere rule of three applied to these figures with the respect to land and population, is enough to show how insufficient they are to serve the normal needs of the village. Any per capita calculation in the matter beggars discription. Yet the most prominant features may well be thus summerised which betokens an alarming decrease in the most essential requisites of agricultural development and rural advancement. It is this:—

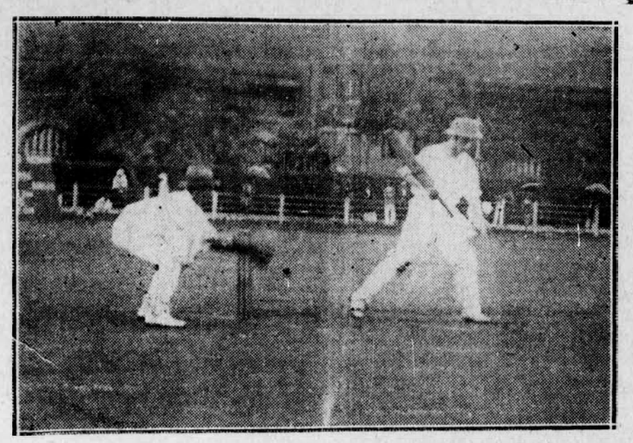
The plough bullocks decreased by 50 per cent. within 10 years.

Carts 33 per cent. within 10 years.

Ploughs 50 per cent. within 10 years.

The increases appear only in the comparatively subsidiary requirements of rural life and that too, not more than 25 per cent. And when these increases and decreases in different possessions are attempted to be balanced with the number of households owning them concurrently increased by 50 per cent. the existing disparity magnifies into graver disparity.

BOMBAY GYM. V. SHAPOOR SPENCER XI



LUCAS (43 RUNS) PLAYING.

BHAPOO BOWLING.

Last Sunday's match on the Gymkhana ground between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Shapoor Spencer Challenge Cup XI ended in a draw, the former making 158 for the loss of 4 wickets and the latter 71 for the loss of 7 wickets.

DEMOLITION OF MOSQUES AND DOMES.

VIEWS OF MAULANAS M. ALI AND ABDUL BARI.

DELHI, Aug. 17.

Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib of Farnohimahal, Lucknow, had, on his way to the holy Shrine of Kwaja Sahib Chishti, at Ajmer, a long consultation with Maulana Mohamed Ali at Delhi on the subject of the destruction by Najdi tribesmen of the domes over certain shrines and other such acts. Maulana Mahomed Ali has authorised Bari Saheb to make the following announcement on his behalf:—

Firstly, with regard to the demolition of certain mosques, Sultan Ibn Saud should be asked to denounce this act and to restore the buildings. Secondly with regard to the destruction of the domes over shrines and of certain graves also if Sultan Ibn Saud wants to win the good-will of all, he should defray the cost of their restoration or at least permit Mussalmans who desire to do so to rebuild them at their own cost. We cannot leave such matters to the Muslim World Conference. There can be no objection to leave political questions to the Conference to decide, but only such questions can be placed before the Conference the decision of which by the majority of votes can be acceptable to people. Questions which the majority cannot decide but which each sect or school decides itself, according to its own belief cannot be placed before the Conference. I attach importance to this matter because if what I have suggested is not done, I apprehend that sectarian differences will increase among the Mussalmans, and this, I cannot on any account, like because the enemies of Islam will take advantage of them and the partisans of Sheriff Ali and of Sultan Ibn Saud will drag each sect of Mussalmans to its own side."

The Maulana has confirmed this deliberately formed opinion of his by a wire which has just been received from Ajmere. He adds that he will aid the Hedjaz Deputation only if it abides by the settlement which the Central Khilafat Committee arrived at Amritsar according to which the Hedjaz Deputation agrees to the creation in the Hedjaz of an Islamic democratic regime on the lines of the Khilafat of the first four Khalifs of Islam, and leaves the entire question of the character and constitution of the future administration and of the acceptance of Amir Ali or of Sultan Ibn Saud or the rejection of either or of both to the Muslim World Conference. The Maulana adds that he will "confine his activities to the reconciliation between Hedjaz and Nejd." and that he will place confidence in the opinions of Maulana Mohamed Ali which, he says, he is convinced is "always based on honesty."

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 765.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 212.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 7/8
London—Paris Frcs. 104.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 109.00
London—Rome Liras 135.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady—dull.

London, August 17.
Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold 77.4.10½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 32 7/16 steady.

London, August 17.

Rentes 3 per cent.	46 3/4.
Bar Silver (Spot)	32 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	32½

China buying offerings small—closed steady.

Interest day to day loans	3 1/8
Interest 7 days market loan	3½

Discount, Bank of England rate 4½ per cent. since 6th instant.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 18.
Bank Telegraphic 1-6 1/16.
Bank Demand 1/6 3/32.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 11/32.
Fcs. Demand 757.
American Dollars 274.
Hongkong Dollars 160.
Shanghai 215.
Japan 112¾.
Singapore 157½
Tone.—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES, MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.08
Christiania	26.28
Amsterdam	12.06
Switzerland	25.05

The Bombay Mails of 1st instant were delivered in London on 17th August.

London, August 17.
Exchange on London in Paris 104.20.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.40 7/8
Exchange on London in Italy closed until 20/8/25.

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4¾
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/s	5¼
Rentes 5 per cent.	15¾

Bombay, Aug. 18.
3 months London discounts 3 15/16 p.c.
6 months London discounts 4 3/16 p.c.
Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.,

Funding Loan 4 p. c. 1960/90 £89½ uncgd
Victory Bonds 4 p. c. £92¼ + 1/8.
War Loan 5 p. c. 1929/47 £101¼+ 1/8.
Conversion Loan £78¼ + 3/6.
Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £101¼ unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £105½ unchgd.
Consols 2½ p. c. 56 5/8 + 1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p. c. 51 unchgd.
Indian stock 3½ p. c. (Sterling Loan) 68 unchgd.
Govt. Scurities 3 p. c. 59 + 1/8.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Aug. 18.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 69/6
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 87
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/1.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 55 Rs. 99/15.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 103/4.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent. (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/8.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/6.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 76
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 100/4
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 100/8
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 18.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/7/0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-6
National Bank Gold 10 oz. Rs. 21-8-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4-0
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-14.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-14.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72-13.

London, Aug. 17.
Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1/2.
Silver ready d. 32-7.
Silver forward d. 32-8.

TONE OF SILVER—
Steady. China bought cash and forward. China was buyer at lower rate. No sellers in the market, hence the rise.

GOLD.

Bombay, Aug. 18.
Ready:—21-4-6.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 21-3-9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.
Vaida Asho—Opening 21-3-6, at 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-1-6.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-2-3.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 18.
Ready:—72-1-4.
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 73-2, lowest 72-13, at 6 p.m. 72-13.
Vaida Asho—Opening 73-1, lowest 72-12, at 6 p.m. 72-12.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Bhadrava—Opening 0-9-0.
Vaida Asho—Opening 0-15-0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

MONEY.

Bombay, Aug. 18.
Call 1¼ per cent.
1 month 1½ per cent.
3 months 1¾ per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.

PANIPAT AFFAIRS.

PLEA FOR A CONGRESS INQUIRY.

PANIPAT, Aug. 17.

Doctor Parasuram, Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress in a telegram to his Committee explaining his views after a survey of the conditions in Panipat as a result of the recent disturbances urges an enquiry not by communal representatives alone, but by Congress representatives. He affirms that *hartal* still continues, and urges Congress leaders to intervene.—A. I.

"A TRUE DWARF"

STRANGE CASE OF OBALA RAO

KEEN INTEREST AMONG BOMBAY MEDICAL MEN.

A meeting of general medical practitioners of Bombay was called by Capt. Bhatia, Dean of the Grant Medical College on last Monday evening. Lt.-Col. Nevis, I.M.S., was in the chair. A few cases of dwarfs of different types and a case of developmental defect were exhibited. The first dwarf was a Obala Rao of Bellary, a true dwarf exhibited by Dr. Nadgir. This was the most wonderful case of the whole lot. The second dwarf was a case of criticism, a young lady of 18 and was exhibited by Dr. Khanolkar.

The third dwarf was a case of Achendroplasia exhibited by Dr. Albano De Souza.

The fourth dwarf was a case of sexual type of Infantalism exhibited by Dr. Vad.

The case of misplaced ear and defective skull development was also an interesting case and was exhibited by Dr. Moos of the G. T. Hospital.

The following is the history of the true dwarf, Obala Rao:—

His parents are healthy and alive. He has got brothers and sisters showing normal development. He is the eldest child of his parents. He was born in the 8th month of his foetal life and was very weak. The boy was growing till his third year whence his further growth stopped. He was unable to walk till the 10th year. His dentition was normal but the teeth

MR. OBALA RAO.

are not well formed. Since his being able to walk his growth has thoroughly stopped. Intellectual development is normal for the age. He looks like a boy of 5 from a distance but close observation tells us his real age. He is 33 inches in height and 21 pounds in weight. Except on the head there are no hair on the body. Head is proportionately bigger and protrudes over the eyes. Presence of fat is seen in the mammary region. The neck is a little shorter. Thyroid gland cannot be felt. The proportionate length on the extremities to the length of the body is normal. His trunk and extremities are of normal shape. His voice is high pitched and shrill and his phonation is quite distinct. His genitals are infantile. X ray findings—Eppysis of all the bones are persisting. Y shaped cartilage is clearly seen in the acetabulum. Rami of Pubis and Ischium are united. A noteworthy feature in the case of long bones is the presence of Trumener zones as seen in Scurvy. The case was classified as that of Infantile a sexual type of Nanosomia, a sub-class of Infantalism.

In the plain language the classification tells us that the dwarf is a true dwarf—the characteristics being that the individual is intellectually developed, proportionate length of the parts of the body are normal, but that he is short. The true dwarf can be well imagined as a man seen through a reverse opera-glass.

X-Ray photographs of this case were taken with great skill and patience by Dr. Bodas without which the real nature of development of the case would not have been revealed to the medical profession.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

MR. KOSTICH'S VISIT.

Prof. V. D. Alurkar of Elphinstone College, Bombay, writes:—

The visit of Mr. Kostich, a Master Chess-player of Europe, to India has been a very fortunate event in the history of Chess in India. When he landed in Bombay, he found himself in a hopeless situation as nobody seemed to take notice of him. At that time Mr. D. S. Mandlik, and myself undertook to organize a provincial tournament in Bombay and were encouraged in our undertaking by Mr. N. V. Mandlik, of Bombay and Sirdar Raste of Poona. We had to hurry through the tournament and somehow succeeded in our undertaking and Mr. Kostich left for Delhi in the month of March. In his tour in the Northern India Mr. Kostich was lucky enough to meet that king of sportsmen, H. H. the Maharajadiraj of Patiala. No sportsman returns empty handed from the Maharaja who instinctively foresaw the possibilities of an All India Chess Tournament. He took up the idea and promised entire financial support of the Tournament including expenses of players and prizes. Advertisements were published and invitations sent round to players of repute. Altogether 11 Indian players competed for the prizes. There were 5 players from the Bombay Presidency, 3 from the Punjab 1 each from Rampur, Simla and Mathura and Mr Kostich, from Europe. The time of play was from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. in he morning and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the afternoon. In India, these Chess matches are generally played between 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. The tournament was to begin about the 15th of May but arrangements could not be completed upto the 29th of May. The tournament was according to the American system, every one playing a game with everyone else. The arrangement for lodging and boarding the players was splindid; Anyone who has enjoyed the hospitality of Patiala can alone have an idea of it.

In an interview with Mr. Kostich just after his arrival in Bombay an impression was created that the level of Indian Chess was far below that of Masters of Chess in Europe. It was thought impossible for any Indian player to come up to his level, much less to do any better than him. However the level of play of Indian Chess-players at Chail was of a very high order in general. The game between Mr. Joshi of Poona and Mr. Kostich was a very brilliant one. At one stage of this game Mr. Joshi could have check-mated Mr. Kostich in 4 more moves; but unfortunately Mr. Joshi slipped the opportunity and then had to fight for a draw. Mr. Joshi's play after this crisis may be regarded as the highest type of Chess skill and every one will feel proud about the game. At the end of the game Mr. Kostich said that the whole game was beautifully played on both sides. This game which was a certain victory for Mr. Joshi thus ended in a draw. I am going to publish this game at an early date. Sober Poona is going wild over Mr. Joshi's victory after such a strenuous test and very rightly too. He is being feted in Poona. All India congratulates Mr. Joshi for lowering the colours of a Master Chess player from Europe.

The games played by Messrs. Joshi, Kostich, Kisanlal and Alurkar were nearly faultless and good sound Chess. Mr. Kostich's visi has stirred the Indian Chess to a new life and and there is no doubt that the princely generosity of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala will make it grow and grow so strong as to hold its own against the world's most famous players.

The prizes alone were Rs. 4,000 worth and the other expenses cost Patiala nearly Rs. 10,000 in all. H. H. the Maharajadiraj of Patiala is a first class sportsman. Who else could have given such princely help to the game of Chess? This Chess tournament begun this year is going to be an annual fixture. It is ferventlyhoped that Chess clubs will be organized a different centres in India and run under an All-India Chess Association. If opportunity and help is given there is no doubt that the Indians will bring back the ashes of Chess from Europe to India.

The result of the whole tournament is given below:—

	Wins	Draws	Ls	Total points.
1 Mr. Joshi	10	1	nil	10½
2 Mr. Kostich	9	2	nil	10
3 Mr. Kisanlal	9	1	1	9½
4 Prof. Alurkar	6	2	3	7
5 Mr. Bodas	5	1	5	5½
6 Mr. Gurbaksharai	4	3	4	5½
7 Mr. Gurudasmal	3	2	6	4
7 Mr. Nazirudin	4	0	7	4
9 Mr. Khadilkar (Indian Capablanca)	2	3	6	3½
10 Mr. Marghat	2	2	7	3
11 Mr. Chajuram	2	1	8	2½
12 Mr. Antonio	1	0	10	1

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And the Brain too

BOMBAY'S HEALTH WEEK.

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR SHOP

FEMALE WARDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

Meeting of Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Health Week Committee appointed by the Royal Sanitary Institute. The letter stated:

I am desired by the Health Week Committee to send you the particulars for the organisation of Health Week to be held this year in October. The object of Health Week is to focuss public attenion for one week in the year on matters of health, and to arouse that sense of personal responsibility for health, without which all public work, whether by the Government or Local Authorities, must fall far short of its aims. It is suggested that the dominant idea should be 'Self-Help in health' and the consideration of what each individual can do for himself and his neighbour in securing a healthy life. The Committee desire to ask if you would assist the promotion of Health Week by bringing the matter before your Council, with a view to steps being taken to form a Committee to consider what could be done to promote Health Week in your district. The date suggested as appropriate for Health Week thisy ear is October 4th to 10th. In some centres it has been found convenient to combine the celebration of Health Week and Baby Week. Trusting to hear that your Council will actively co-opertae in the effort to make the consideration of health during one week in the year the chief topic of personal and public concern."

Mr. A. K. Pai moved that the writer of the letter be informed that Health week be celebrated during the Baby Week. z

Mr. Jehangir Boman Behram moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Sanitary Measures Committee.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibohedin said the members of the Committee of the Baby Week worked for one week and then went to sleep the rest of the year. The whole thing was a sheer waste of efforts and money.

The Commissioner said he had become a convert to the Baby Week after going through and seeing the interest taken by every class and community, and he was now convinced that there was some good even in temporary excitement. The efforts for the improvement of the health he said must come from within, as the Mahatmaji would say.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe thought they should spend heir money on providing amenities of life rather than on such things.

The amendment was adopted.

SEPARATE WARDS FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Bombay Presidency Women's Council forwarding the following resolution for action:

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council feel the urgent need of extra beds arranged in separate wards in the existing Medical Institutions in Bombay for the treatment of women and girls suffering from venereal diseaseo, and strongly urge the Bombay Government and the Municipal Corporation to take early steps to meet this great want.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be sent to the Commissioner for report. He said they should reserve at least about 30 beds for women suffering from venereal diseases, and he thought something might be done in the King Edward Hospital.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji moved that the letter be sent to the Medical Relief Committee as he thought it would expedite the matter.

The amendment was accepted.

TRANSFER OF LIQUOR SHOP.

The following proposition moved by Dr Viegas and slightly amended by Dr. Batliwalla was adopted:

That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Collector of Bombay that it was undesirable to grant permission to transfer the country liquor shop No. 223 from its present premises to shop No. 4-4-N in Judex Building situate at Tribhuvan Road, Girgaum, because the residents of the locality are thoroughly opposed to it, and because there are a largely frequented Boy's and Girls' Vernacular School at a distance of about 135 yards, a hostel of the Young Men's Christian Association in close proximity to this School, a foreign retail 'off' shop at a distance of about 145 yards, a toddy shop at a distance of about 85 yards a country liquor shop at a distance of about 300 yards, a foreign retail 'on' shop at a distance of about 385 yards and also because there are two cinemas in the vicinity of the site selected for the location of the liquor shop, viz., 'Krishna Cinema' at a distance of about 175 yards and the 'Imperial Cinema' at a distance of about 175 yards from the selected shop.

FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Joint Hon. Secretaries, the Young Men's Hindu Association, stating that the Association was started in 1910 with the object among others of imparting religious, moral, literary and physical instruction to students and young men, irrespective of caste and creed, and that the Association had been conducting a free night school at Lamington Road, and a free reading room in Girgaum, where the average daily attendance was about 300, that the want of a well-equipped free reading room and library was keenly felt in the entire area from Prarthana Samaj to C. P. Tank, that the Association was trying to maintain such a library as far as it lay in its power; that the annual expenditure on this head amounted to Rs. 3,000, as against an income of Rs. 2,500; that as the Association had to carry out certain other educational activities, it was very difficult to make both ends meet, and they hoped that the City Fathers would be pleased to recommend a grant proportionate to the expenditure involved.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee for remarks. He said the Association was doing good work and if the Schools Committee came to the conclusion that it was a fit cause then the Corporation would be well advised in granting the necessary help. It was better to help libraries like these than start their own, he said.

Mr. A. K. Pie seconded

Mr. Boman Behram moved that the letter be recorded, as he thought they had too many demands of such a nature.

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned.

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PERSIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

RIZA KHAN'S SERVICES.

Rais-ul-Wazara Riza Khan who was out on a tour in Azarbaijan for over a month, has returned to Tehran.

A Persian had addressed the following appeal to Riza Khan before his leaving the capital:—"We do not know how to thank you for all that you have done in ameliorating the condition of Persia. And for all your efforts to rejuvenate Persia we are grateful to you. History knows that five years ago, that is, before you came to the fore-front, this country was the scene of looting and hunting-place for dacoits. Every one had risen in rebellion from all the four corners of Persia. The people were is a state of turmoil and insecurity prevailed everywhere. And then you appeared on the scene and you were alone. You dispersed these marauders and dacoits and rebels by means of the end of your spear and finally you brought them to destruction. Your predecessors were sleeping a sleep of inaction, but you are awake and busy in your work. Your predecessors enjoyed walks in the beautiful gardens, but you fought, in the jungles of Gilen and the deserts of Khuzistan and the valleys of Loristan in order to bring your country on a sound basis of government. Your predecessors were thinking of plans to loot the unfortunate subjects, but you are busy laying the rail-roads in the country and trying to bring order out of chaos. These are the things which no one has forgotten. Sir, Persia has witnessed many revolutions and has passed through various stages. She has seen death and life, old age and youth and she has brought up sons like Sirosh, Ardsher, Babukau, Shapur, Nadir Shah, etc. But those days are now gone. And every one of them has left something or the other commemorating his reign. But your services are far superior to all of them put together for the simple reason that they had not to encounter so many obstacles and difficulties as you are doing. And yet you have achieved so much during the last four years. What then is your reward for all your services? You can be compared with Zaghlul Pasha, Kemal Pasha, Mussolini and others of the present age and with Nadir Shah, Washington and others of old. You will get your reward from history and the forthcoming generations. Sir, crores of hearts are turning towards you to-day. Wherever you go they watch your movements and they want to know what presents you will bring from this tour. In your previous tours you brought victories for insurrections and wars were going on then and now that no war is going on, we hope that you will bring something better and more beautiful than the things which you brought in the past."—(Watan).

INDIAN ARTIST HONOURED.

We have been informed, by our correspondent in London, that two of Mr. Fyzee Rahamin's pictures have been bought by the Secretary of State for India for the India Office.

WATER-WORKS AT NAVSARI.

MRS. BAMJI'S DONATION FOR WOMEN'S UPLIFT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAVSARI, Aug. 14.

The waterworks scheme for Navsari has long been on the anvil and it is heard that the Government has now definitely decided to put it into execution. The authorities seem to be in earnest to bestow on the town of Navsari at an early date the long-hatched scheme, but it may be suggested that, ere the execution thereof, a good and efficient drainage is provided for, in absence of which the town is better off with its abundant number of wells, even without the water-works. At Sojitra and other places the water-works for want of efficient drainage has proved a curse rather than a blessing, and it is to be hoped that the Navsari authorities will take a leaf out of the book of experience of these places.

Mrs. Ratanbai Bamji, a philanthrophist Parsee lady and sister of the late Mr. J. N. Tata has recently donated a munificent sum of Rs. 25,000/- towards the cause of women's uplift and social amelioration, and the Suba has been entrusted with the work of formulating a scheme for the uplift work and a committee is said to have been appointed. We trust precautions will be taken to see that the scheme does not become a semi-Government affair or one man's show and that enlightened women of Navsari are given an opportunity to exercise their vote in a matter that concerns them the most.

The Baroda Government, is contemplating to amend their Factory legislation, by the merit of which employment of physically unfit boys under a particular age will be restricted and supervision over the factories employing such boys by an officer of the grade of a Naib Suba will be enforced. But a factory has not been clearly defined and it is incomprehensible whether factories worked with machine power alone are included in the clause of the bill.

Grave complaints of misuse of power and reactionary conduct on the part of the forest officers in Songadh Taluka are being heard in connection with the storage of Doli seeds, which the Government has this year undertaken upon itself through the forest department. A statement is said to have been filed before the Vahiwatdar of Songadh to the effect that a Kaliparaj woman was beaten by the ranger with a view to inspire awe amongst the village folks to give away the seeds at a comparatively low rate. The seeds that generally fetch three rupees for a maund are exacted from poor Kaliparaj at 2 and 3 annas per 5 srs. Even cases of exchange of these seeds for cheap commodities like unions, etc. are recorded. This has been a serious abuse of powers on the part of the forest officers and the Government needs take severe steps against such excesses and abuse in use of power.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

MUSLIM LADIES' CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the All-India Muslim Ladies' Conference at Poona:—

This Conference is in whole-hearted sympathy the Children's Protection Bill to be brought before the Legislative Assembly by Sir Hari Sing Gour and warmly supports the proposal to raise the age of consent for girls from 12 to 14. This Conference would welcome the further raising of that age to at least 16 years in view of the beneficial effect such legislation would have on the mental and physical development of future generations.

The resolution was moved by Mrs. Jelal Shah Seconded by Rabea Bibi..

This Conference is of opinion that in drawing up curricula for the education of Muslim women and girls all over India particular attention ought to be paid to safeguarding their cultural heritage and to the encouragement and development of the ancient arts and crafts o the Muslims especially painting, embroidery, spinning, weaving, caligraphy and all fine arts.

The resolution was moved by Mrs. Hamid Ali and seconded by Lady Umer Hayat Khan of Guidana.

THE LATE RAO SAHEB L. R. GOLWALKAR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 14.

The death of Rao Sahib L. R. Golwalkar took place in his residence in Shahupuri on Tuesday last. Born in 1849, the late Rao Sahib served the British Government for more than thirty years. A major portion of his years in service was in Indian states. He worked ably as a Khasgi Kharbhari at Kolhapur, in the minority of the Late Highness, Shri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur. He was also a khasgi kharbhari at Sangli. His work as an administrator in the states of Ichalkaranji, Ramdurg and Jat is also well-known. He was loved and esteemed by all alike, which was mostly due to his gentle disposition and upright conduct. He was a champion of mass-education, and was a fellow of the Deccan Education Society of Poona. Even at the ripe age of 74, he was on the Council of the New Education Society, Kolhapur which post, he resigned two months back, owing to the latter-day bureaucratic administration of the Society. He leaves behind him a widow, and a large circle of friends, and admirers to mourn his Loss.

WOMAN CARRIED AWAY BY A "SPIRIT."

A BHAVNAGAR SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 16.

The story of a supernatural phenomenon that occurs in a village near Mahuwa in Bhavnagar State is now current in these parts. It is said that a woman there is being mysteriously carried away by a spirit which seems enamoured of her, at intervals, is being detained for several hours, and then brought back. At first it was believed that the woman had gone astray, and was going away somewhere of her own accord, but when she began to render strange reasons of her absence, she was out of curiosity, vigilantly watched, and kept in locked room. However she disappeared from such a custody more than once. She says, she herself is able to see some one coming to take her away. In the place where she is carried, she reports, she is being treated quite comfortably, and two women are attending her. These women persuade her "Demon lover" to leave her off, but not successfully. The intervals of this carrying away are not regular or fixed. People go there to ascertain the truth of this rumour, and, it is said, they are being convinced of it, in all its details.

DEPARTURE OF A POPULAR OFFICER.

A Deolali correspondent writes:—

In the departure of Capt. Vaidya on Tuesday last Deolali Cantonment lost one of the most popular and ablest officers it had seen. Capt. J. B. Vaidya came to Deolali some four years back in charge of the India Station Hospital and since had been acting as the Officer in Command of that hospital and was also in charge of the Cantonment Hospital. He had discharged the duties of his office with great skill and ability. He was a member of the Deolali Cantonment Committee and was taking keen interest in the civic affairs of the Cantonment. Socially he was popular with all castes and communities, as the numerous farewell entertainments given to him by the different communities amply testified.

Capt. Vaidya was an all-round sportsman, but he had distinguished himself in the game of cricket.

A farewell gathering was held on the 9th instant in front of the temple of Shri Murlidhar at which he was presented with a farewell address. Both the officialdom and the public were present in large numbers to show their appreciation of the services of Capt. Vaidya.

COCHIN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

A "Swarajya" corespondent writes from Cochin under date Aug 12:—

A meeting of the working Journalists of the Cochin State, including British Cochin and the representatives of the Madras dailies was held on Saturday last at Ernakulam to concert measures for the formation of a Journalists' Association in Cochin to safeguard the interests of the Press in general and of working Journalists in particular. Mr. T. M. Satchit presided. It was resolved that an Association be formed under the name and style of "The Cochin Journalists' Association," and that the same be affiliated to the All-India Journalists' Association.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. E. F. Nigli, P. Gangadaram, K. Velayutha Menon, M. Sankuni Menon and T. M. Satchit, with Mr. T. M. Satchit as the convener, was formed to draw the rules of the Association. This Committee was authorised to communicate with Newspapers published in the Cochin State, including British Cochin, as regards the formation of the Association and invite their co-operation. It is proposed to hold the first General Meeting of the Association at Ernakulam within ten days from date, to consider the rules framed by the Committee and to draw up the constitution.

THE LATE DR. N. K. BAGWE.

A correspondent writes: The death took plact on Thursday lats, of Dr. Narayanrao K. Bagwe, M.D., (Homeo), at Dadar, Dr. Bagwe was in the service of the G. I. P. Railway, for about sixteen years and had lately retired, with the passing over of the Railway into the hands of the State. During his tenure of office as assistant surgeon in the Railway Department, he had acquired the confidence of his patients by his skill in the profession and by his amiable character. Last Thursday, when he had been out to see a patient, he contracted a pain in his chest, on the way back, and collapsed instantaneously. He leaves behind him a large family, and A circle of friends and admirers to mourn his premature loss.

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HIGH COURT

BORAH CEMETARY DISPUTE.

SETTLEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES.

PLAINTIFF TO GET 591 SQ. YARDS.

In the course of his award, the Hon. Mr. Justice said: "The parties to this suit represent contending parties in the Dawoodi Borah Community. They are of opinion that their differences cannot be reconciled on a certain matter of faith. It is possible that if either side stated the minimum rather than the maximum, they will find that there was less distance between them than they believe. But that is for themselves to decide. So far as this litigation goes they have very wisely agreed to terms which remove immediate cause of friction. Those terms, are in my opinion fair and the management ought to be divided between the parties according to those consent terms.

"The position is that there are two parties whose exact numbers cannot be determined. It is clear that the defendants represent the more numerous party, and that the plaintiffs represent a small minority. There are probably, as in all cases of religious schism, a number whose opinions are not firmly established upon the merits of the controversy. The total Dawoodi Borah population is estimated at 14,000. The largest claim put forward b the plaintiffs is that they represent 1,000 persons. Such estimates do not ordinarily err on the side of caution. The plaintiffs represent those with whom the Mullaji Saheb has severed his connection, and there is reliable evidence in the suit that they number 30 males.

PLAINTIFFS' PORTION

"I have seen the burial ground with the counsel engaged in the case and in the presence of those interested. It is roughly a rectangle of which the narrow side 280 feet in length is on Mount Road, and the long side on the Victoria Road. The total area is 19528 square yards. The entrance is on the Western side from Mount Road, and on entering there is a strip 60 feet wide and 280 feet long which is not used for purposes of sepulchre. The parties are agreed that the plot to be assigned to the plaintiffs must be part of this area. They have further agreed that the northern end of this strip is "wakf," and is not available. The exact area of the "Wakf" is unknown. Therefore the problem is what area out of the Southern portion of this strip (the south-western corner of the whole) should be allotted to the plaintiffs."

After going through the details of measurement his Lordship observed that in his opinion it would not be unreasonable to allow to the plaintiffs for actual purposes of sepulchre one twentieth of the area available to the defendants .that is 425 square yards. But it is further necessary to provide for the requisite buildings, and these plainly cannot be in strict proportion. A comparatively larger area will be required. There must be a shed, and rooms for a caretaker or grave digger such as now exist. At least 150 square yards must be allowed for this purpose. This makes a total area of 575 square yards.

His Lordship then explained at length why he had rejected the alternative proposals put forward by both the parties, and defined the boundaries of the plaintiffs' portion as settled by the award. His Lordship further directed that the walls to be erected by the defendants must be outside the boundary line. The drain will remain common property, the width of the portion so reserved to be 4 feet. 9 inches and the line to run parallel to the southern wall. Defendants would be entitled to remove the existing structures.

A PUNJARI'S WRONGFUL CLAIM TO THE TEMPLE PROPERTY

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival.)

Dinker Khanderao and others ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Bhagwanji Odhavji ..... Defendant

This was a suit to recover possession of certain land and building belonging to the Shri Mahaluxmi Temple.

The plaintiffs were the present trustees of the Shri Mahaluxmi Temple situate at Mahaluxmi and were in possession and management of the said temple and the properties belonging thereto. The defendant was till recently employed by the plaintiffs as a poonjari or worshipper in the said Temple.

In the compound of the said Temple there stood prior to 1912 a house which was allowed to be occupied by the poonjari of the temple. In 1912 the said house collapsed. The plaintiffs decided to build a new building on the site of the old house, for which they submitted plans to the Municipality. In 1919 the plaintiffs commenced the building operations. The said work was however stopped as the plaintiffs were engaged in constructing another large building in the Temple compound.

On or about 23rd August, 1923 the plaintiffs came to know that the defendant had wrongfully taken possession of the incomplete structure which the plaintiffs had erected, and had brought some building materials and was trying to proceed with the work of completing the structure. On 24 August, 1925, the plaintiffs sent their attorneys notice calling upon the defendant to remove his materials and desist from trespassing on the plaintiffs land. The defendant in spite of the notice proceeded with the erection of the building completed it and was now wrongly in possession of the same.

The plaintiffs submitted that they were the owners of the said property and they had wrongfully dispossessed them. The plaintiffs therefore claimed that the defendant might be ordered to hand over possession of the said building to the plaintiffs.

The defendant by the Written Statement denied that he was appointed poonjari by the plaintiffs. He stated that the office of the poonjari was a hereditary office and he was holding the office of the poonjari by hereditary right and not by any appointment and that the plaintiffs had wrongfully usurped the said office. The defendant further denied that the house had been allowed to be occupied as residence of the poonjari of the Temple or that the site and the house were in possession of the plaintiffs. The said house was the ancestral property of the defendant, whose fore-fathers were the rightful owners thereof and as such were in possession and enjoyment of the same.

The defendant stated that the original house which collapsed, was mortgaged by his grand father in 1887. On his grand father's death in 1904 his son Devidas being of unsound mind, the house and the office of the poonjari of the Temple were under the management of one Bai Parvatibai the sister of Devidas. The then trustees seeing that the management was under an ignorant lady, got a plan prepared in which they included the said house and the site as belonging to the Temple and had the same annexed to a decree in the High Court by which certain. Scheme was framed for the management etc., of the Temple and the properties belonging to it. The said house was included without the knowledge and consent of the defendant's family and the said scheme was made behind the back of the defendant's family who were not parties to the said suit.

The defendant therefore submited that the plaintiffs suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Brahmandkar with Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Vasavada with Mr. Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship after hearing counsel held that the defendant failed to establish that he was a member of a joint Hindu family or that the property in suit was joint family property. It was clear that the property was in the occupation of the poonjari for the time being of the Temple. His Lordship further held that the plaintiffs were in possession of the said house for many years prior to the suit and that they were the rightful owners thereof His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for possession in favour of the plaintiffs.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR'S REPORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VII of 1913, and in the matter of The Anglo India and the Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation).

Sir D. J. Tata and ors. ..... Petitioners.
N. H. Moos ..... Official Liquidator.

SUBMITTED TO THE HON'BLE THE CHAMBER JUDGE.

Mr. N. H. Moos,, Bar-at-Law, Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Kavigation Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation) has submitted to the Chamber Judge his (Liquidator's 8th half yearly report together with a statement of account and the Balance Sheet for the period commencing from 1st January 1925 to 30th June 1925. In the course of the report the Liquidator says:—

From the Balance Sheet annexed hereto and marked "B" it will be seen that the assets realized and brought to the credit of the account amount to Rs. 3,14,527-13, excluding the sum of Rs. 5,811-7-8, brought over from the last account and the disbursement for the period amount to Rs. 1,45,020-5-9. This amount includes the sum of Rs. 1,13,190 paid to Messrs. George Brunton and Son in payment of the 1st dividend of annas 8 in the rupee against their claim as admitted by the Court under the consent decree dated the 16th April 1925, a sum of Rs. 25,000 paid as advance towards legal charges leaving an investment of Rs. 1,63,029-2-8, in 5 per cent. Bonds of the face value of Rs. 1,65,000 and a cash balance of Rs. 12,289-12-3, as shown in such Balance Sheet.

The Liquidator submits that under the Consent Decree referred to above Messrs. George Brunton and Son have carried out their part of the undertaking by paying the Liquidator the 1st instalment of Rs. 2,37,500 and have also taken delivery of the motor vessel "Howard" on a further payment of Rs. 25,000 to the Liquidator. The Liquidator will recover the remaining instalments due by Messrs. Bruntons as and when they fall due.

The Liquidator further submits that two of the directors of the Company viz., Mr. Morarji Anandji Tanna and Mr. S. A. Kabiji have paid their respective amounts which they were ordered to pay to the Liquidator, viz. Rs. 3,117.8-8, and Rs. 21,026-0-4.

The Liquidator submits that on the date of the winding up Order herein viz., 18th day of June 1921 the contributories of the Company were approximately indebted to it for allotment money in the sum of Rs. 14,31,600. The Liquidator has since recovered the sum of Rs. 1,61,507-4, including a sum of Rs. 16,963-4, recovered during th period of this report, and for recovering the balance the Liquidator has and is proceeding in execution against the defaulters and inspite of this the recoveries from the contributories are very slow owing to the prevailing bad times.

The Liquidator holds Government Securities of the face value of Rs. 5,36,000 in 5 per cent and 6 per cent Bonds and they are deposited with the Imperial Bank of India for safe custody. The official Liquidator is arranging to declare a small dividend of annas 1 in the rupee to the proved creditors of the Company who have already been paid annas 8 in the rupee and the Liquidator now prays for His Lordship's sanction to file this report together with the accounts annexed hereto as required by the Rules.

The Liquidator adds: "Inspite of the publication of reports several Shareholders continue to write to me as Liquidator making enquiries but I regret my inability to reply to such individual enquiries. My office will be glad to give the Shareholders any further information they want if they will please attend personally."

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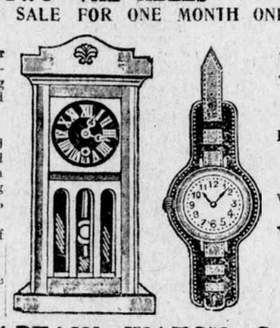

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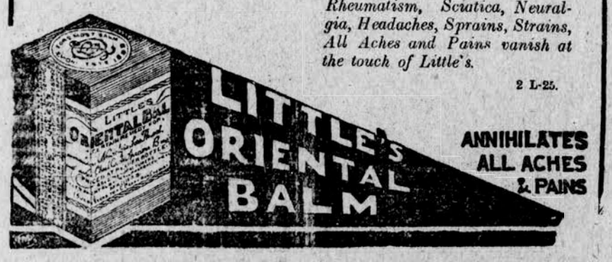

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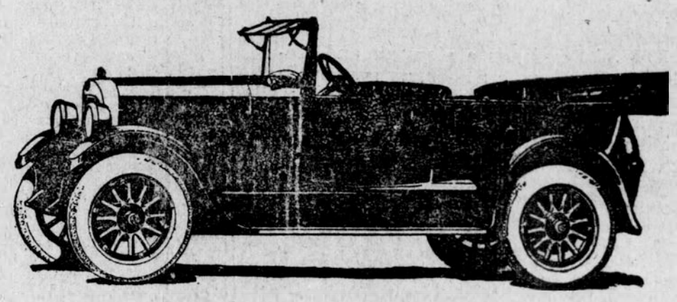

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